PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA!
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,756—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE among all Brands in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	5281	MOOLTAN	10007
[illegible]	EGYPT	7912		
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	6951	MARMORA	10509
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	1509		
May	ORIENTAL	6264	VICTORIA	6963
[illegible]	ARCADIA	7900		
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	6951	HIMALAYA	5593
[illegible]	MACEDONIA	6265		
2nd June	ORIENTAL	6264	INDIA	7811
[illegible]	PERSIA	7351		
[illegible]	PENINSULAR	6951	CHINA	7912
[illegible]	EGYPT	7912		
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	6264	DONGOLA	5050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Marseilles and London.
Passengers per Brindisi steamship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Pallard Pier on day of sailing as follows:—Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay (normally) every TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

FRANK BITCHE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on [illegible]
[illegible] effected on [illegible]
PACKAGES sold or shipped [illegible]
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

From.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville de la CIOTAT	[illegible]	Ettorre	19th April 1906
MALWA	4,800	Sellier	17th May "
NILA	5,346	Schmitt	14th June "
[illegible]	[illegible]	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, but in return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

From.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	5,895	Vernon	26th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 1,100, 2nd Class Rs. 535, 3rd Class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
9, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FEB. 1st.
As the PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS.

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer is not fully accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	400	640	320	...	305	...
[illegible]	425	680	340	...	325	...
[illegible]	525	840	420	700	400	640
[illegible]	550	880	440	770	420	735
Marseilles or Genoa	600	1080	525	945	420	735
London	650	...	575	...	460	...
Liverpool	650	...	575	...	460	...
Karachi	nil	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Bombay about.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
Sutlej Hall	4500	May 7	May 13	Apr 3	Apr 5
Crawford Hall	6800	" 21	Apr 27	May 16	May 18
Blackmore Hall	7000	" 30	May 7	" 26	" 28
City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 23	May 2	June 16	" 18
Merton Hall	7000	" 14	Apr 21	" 2	June 4
Pleasant	4400	May 1	May 13	" 16	" 18
City of Agra	4300	" 14	" 27	June 2	" 4
Ports of Karachi	7800	" 28	June 6	" 16	" 18

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN C[illegible] STEAMERS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—
FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr.	11 a.m.	P. Hamilton & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	2 Apr.	2 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1900	Thur.	5 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch, Mandvi
LHASA	2179	Frid.	6 Apr.	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "WARONGA," 2,831 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Jiask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Lingah, Muhamera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.
FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,939 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th April calling for Malis and Passengers at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.
FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LHASA," 2,610 tons, on or about 2nd April.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
30th March, 1906. Agents.—Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.
KING HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN [illegible] LLOYD'S S.N. Co.,

UNDER M[illegible] CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4491	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,519	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Ticket Passengers to East African ports with transshipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
ADRIA	C. Colledani	7000	9th April 1906
MARIA THERESIA	A. Rilatter	7668	30th " "
ARGUIRIEM	G. Creglietto	6894	7th May "
FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radmilovich	6334	8th June "

Will call at Kurrachi, Will call at Piraeus

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 450	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 600, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Inward 1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Rates.
Passengers by VENICE Steamship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to lose the Mail.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Soich	6,300	13th April 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Austrian Lloyd's, 61 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLOTTE RIUNITE
FLOTTA RIUNITA
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA via PORT SAID.
BRINDISI and VENICE.
Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	From.	Captains.	To sail from
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Apr. 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,890	M. Belgardi	13th May "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	10th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single Tickets	650	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return Tickets available 2 years	900	" 525	

Passage and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Rome leave the option of going via Genoa and returning via Naples or vice versa, and may break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
REGINA ELENA	6000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr., 1906.
GARIBALDI	6000	G. Bolletto	17th May "
REGINA ELENA	6000	A. Cogliolo	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 325 and HONGKONG Rs. 360.

E. OROCCO, Agent.
Bombay Road, No.

FOR SALE—OLD MADEIRA [illegible] vation dating [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] Chimbay Harbour [illegible] Rs. Apply [illegible]

WALKING STICKS
VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.
HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING
EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.
MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen," Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following:—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil..... per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOREMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar)..... per Bot.	1 0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles)..... per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES..... per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt ..... per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins.....	0 12

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIAL CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.
BATLIWALLA'S EMBRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brainwork, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and impaired digestion.
PRICE Rs. 12 PER BOTTLE.
Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and [illegible] may be had from TREACHER and Co., [illegible] and Co., etc., etc., or from the [illegible] Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."
"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.
MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.
THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.
"No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.
NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA
ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.
TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
PHILLIPS, & Co, have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of
ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.
THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.
BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.
A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS.
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling.
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.
Frequent shipments constantly received.
(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)
THE LONDON DIRECTORY,
CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;
STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate sailings;
PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, and Shippers in the principal provincial towns and Industrial Districts of the United Kingdom.
Commercial Cards also accepted at Three Shillings per line of [illegible] words.
For terms of [illegible] with the International Trade Directory, [illegible] Postal Order for [illegible]
THE LONDON DIRECTORY [illegible] Ltd., [illegible] Lane, London, E.C.
TO SMOKERS.
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SKINDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY
EUROPEAN AGENCY.
INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental Goods including:—
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
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Provisions and Oilman's Stores
&c., &c.
Commission 2½ to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from Rs10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1854)
"WILSONIA," Lime Street, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "Wilsonia, London."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give NOTICE that from the 1st April, 1906, till the 30th September next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the conditions of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1907.

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay 31st March, 1906.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, 1906, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay 28th March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1906.
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE.

WATHAR SPECIAL. A light SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN, having limited accommodation, will RUN DAILY between the 1st April and 15th June, 1906. It will leave Poona at 3 hours 50 minutes after the arrival from Bombay-Madras Mail Train starting at 24 hours 30 minutes from Victoria Terminus and is timed to arrive at Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes. Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by it in the order registered, for the number of berths available only, on application to the Station Master, Poona.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 27th March, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHASKER NILKANT MARURI, Clerk, in G. I. P. Railway Store-keeper's Office, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

JANKIBAI, widow of the said BHASKER NILKANT MARURI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, residing at Girgaum Road, near the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Registrar of Probate.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE JENKINS, KCIE., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJI,
Thursday day of March, 1906.
Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 26 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Bombay Custom, on the first floor of the building known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

JOHNSON & CO. PORTLAND LONDON AND NEW YORK

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 6, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing a representation of an ELEPHANT or some device in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore given that proceedings will be taken against any party or parties who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement bearing the said or any other mark which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Marks or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOPHIL SHARP and Co., Solicitors, Parel, Bombay, and 28, Sun Agency, Fort, Bombay, Agents for the Bombay Proprietary of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE QUICKEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and to Mysore, connecting at Poona with the Vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	
Bombay	G. I. P. R. dep.	15 0	Time.
Poona	arr.	13 45	H. M.
	S. M. R. dep.	19 35	98 35
Hubli	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore	arr.	5 55	

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore	S. M. R. dep.	22 30	
Hubli	arr.	6 35	H. M.
Poona	G. I. P. R. dep.	7 5	39 20
Bombay	arr.	10 50	

Single Journey through Fares in either direction

First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-0-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-5-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 8-12-0.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely, at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the respective Station Masters of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 21-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment, 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment, 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number for which payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, Ashanty per HANSA LINE s.s. "TRANTENFELS," (Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 2nd April, 1906.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AN ANONYMOUS POST CARD having been addressed to GIBBONS & Co. Fort, defaming one Advocate Mr. T. W. FERRETT, one citation fixes Rs 1,000 as a REWARD for any one who would trace the writer thereof and collect satisfactory proofs for ensuring his conviction. Apply with information to Constable No. 1 Parsi Chawl Mazgaon Police Station.

MEHTA & DADACHANJI,
Attorneys,
121 Meadows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

RATE PAYERS are warned against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving at the time of payment the bills as receipts receipted and stamped with the Collector's Seal of the Municipal Department. Receipts for rates and Taxes written on ordinary slips of paper are illegal and cannot be passed. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself stamped with the Coat of Arms of the Municipality.

Rate payers in doubt about any payment or about any Municipal matter relating to their properties should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Offices,
Bombay, 31st March, 1906.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Re. 1-2 per Share free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1905, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1906, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 20th March, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1906.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S G. C. STATE RYS. CO. LD.

TENDERS FOR RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

THE Agent and Manager is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 1 P.M. on the 11th April, 1906, at his Office, as undertaked Decca, for the SUPPLY of RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS containing about 2701 cubic feet.

Tender Forms, specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of (British) Re. 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store Keeper,
H. H. N. G. S. Rys. co. Ld.

30 March, 1906
Secunderabad (Deccan).

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 24, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1906, at 4.30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Auditor's Accounts made up to 31st December, 1905.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th, to WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

23, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd March, 1906.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1906, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1905.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th, to WEDNESDAY, the 18th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed on the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 5 each. Full particulars, terms &c., from Rs. 2 per copy according to requirements available. Reference charges one Rupee.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Steamer Mail, Bazar of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 11 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of postage.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Highest grade guaranteed six years.
MODELS £2.10 to £8
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. No deposit required. We ship on approval. Write for free catalogue and our special offer.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes £1 to £2.10
Good as new.
EARN A CYCLE
Great factory clearance sale. Any factory proposition. Agents wanted in each district. Large quantity easily made. Write at once. Cycle catalogue and our special offer, mailed free. Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c. Send your name.
HEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 15) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charges extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for Treatment, Rs. 25 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 6 per bag delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand and Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, &c., supplied at lowest rates on application. Prices Current on application.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built on the very best economical, under personal supervision of the Proprietor, by skilled workmen. Repairs promptly executed at moderate charges. Estimates given for Repairs to Carriages damaged in accidents, with dispatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Cheese, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. Half-lines will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver, Goods Plate and Glass. Metals Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARTIN and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR OAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and PONY OAKS ready and between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Oaks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct or the cold route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE BEROSHAW, Diplomaed Coach Supplier to H. E. The Viceroy and the Lieut.-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR OAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERRER, Road Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEENDAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental Luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Productions, Artistic Paintings and Designs, Durbar and Indian Views or photos of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Taj's Mappin Buildings, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—RETOUCHER (Caricaturist or Nude) WANTED by high-class firm. Apply stating terms in Box No. 943 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS of Simla is most skilful camera in Poona which was by accident the Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Gives it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served all late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Farther extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 25 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 75, which is in use in my house for 25 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Nadkarni Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS Apply 559 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory ..... Upcountry. WANTS POST as Manager or Assistant in those, or Buying Cotton, Wheats, Seeds, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jutis, Flour, Oil or other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Strictly Steam Pressing and Ginning Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price Rs. 2-8 per 100 at the Bombay Gazette Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED. Surgery not needed at all :—Thorough cure for Hydrocele, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its terrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of affecting and disgusting Blood or windy body pollution in such a body from 4 to 6 months certain after 15 days' treatment (Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Senility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal Complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases eradicated thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply To, BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Sonapur Garden Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Mudwalks Chawl (Indian), Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Nicholas Green, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription and Annual, Rs. 12. Half-yearly, Rs. 6. Quarterly, Rs. 3. Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS SUPPLIERS. Messrs. OLIVER and Co.—Only Responsible and Registered Agents of all descriptions supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Orders of the Viceroy, Army and Navy as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Government Class Cleaners and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee." Rs. 50, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily and Weekly, and the Weekly Mail editions, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 31 days to one year, 1 rupee each or older. Postage extra. From Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charges one Rupee.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied. Highest grade guaranteed six years.
MODELS £2.10 to £8
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. No deposit required. We ship on approval. Write for free catalogue and our special offer.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes £1 to £2.10
Good as new.
EARN A CYCLE
Great factory clearance sale. Any factory proposition. Agents wanted in each district. Large quantity easily made. Write at once. Cycle catalogue and our special offer, mailed free. Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c. Send your name.
HEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBBER-TYRED RALLI CART WITH PONY AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are leave and will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, at 5 p.m., the following belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Bernard Holyoak :—

1 light rubber-tyred Ralli-cart and a Dun C.-B. pony with a set of harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to England consisting of furniture made by Doyle Cane and others, also as sliding dining table, sideboard, sundry occasional dressing and work tables, chest of drawers, cloth silk and other chairs and hanging pegged chairs, writing table, wardrobe, cupboard, cane and other chairs, reading table, music stool, fender, fire irons, marble clock, opera glass, rocking horse, door curtains, bedding, linen suits of woollen and cotton suits, easy chairs, majolica flower pots and flower vases, Japanese vases.

1 Roneo Duplicator No. 2 complete with stylers, Plate nib, &c., as new.

One 16 foot high stand of six shelves, oilbag table, Bloxwich brass cased fire grates and fire set, cooking stove, iron and other bedsteads, panthat, with gilt pegs and chimneys.

By order of N. C. M. Reed Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Nagarjun Dhondoo Jagtap, Contractor, will be sold by Public Auction, a handsome glass chandelier, punkah, chairs, pictures, clock etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred dog cart.

1 glass-fronted mahogany sideboard, 1 Kidderminster, 1 French-polished office table and chairs.

By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Mahomed Mohoo. 1 Rubber-tyred victoria.

And all other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Caravan House (First floor) on Meerweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome 35-feet length teakwood built three wood decking cargo-boat, bedroom and dining room furniture, large mirror glass, sideboard, dining table, dining chairs, wardrobe, cabinets, marble-topped table, sofas, easy, cushioned sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, teak and other bedsteads, iron safe, couch cot, dressing and wash stand tables, chest of drawers, Cuttack, punkah, carved and other chairs, curtains of all descriptions and Indian Brass, China and Japanese vases, flower pots, cutlery, plated ware, Kranen's Kitchen Stuttgart, a number of other articles of household use, sewing machine, cot, carpets, Persian rugs, glassware, crockery, carving knives, Lloyd and Butler Hunk's and Dinner's lamps, engravings, pictures, etc., the property of A. G. Smith Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the supplies valuable and substantial made teakwood and other household furniture, on hire, dining table and chairs, elegant Wilton wool English and Kidderminster carpets, mosaic, Indian and cable round tables, cabin mahogany, easy wing bookcase, bedsteads, large mirror in gilt frame, wardrobe, marble topped dressing stand with basin tables, Kalmer's safe on stand, 1 Shoolbred's refrigerator, 1 Hatton cooking stove, 36 lights, 1 nickel plated electric table lamp complete with Rose green porcelain shades etc., the property of R. D. Tata, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 5th instant at 2.30 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are leave and to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to the Apollo Hotel, valuable and substantial and neat, designed household furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas, and easy chairs, writing table, easy chairs, chairs of all sorts, marble top tables, side board, large mirror glass in gilt dead, cane cots, settees and hanging pressed, hall carpet dressing and wash-stand tables, mahogany, hanging and table lamps, flower pots, hot water boiler cooking utensils and other miscellaneous articles, the property of a deceased Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE YACHT JANEFFA.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary of the Yacht Fund, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 7th instant, at 3.30 p.m. at the Yacht, Colaba, now lying at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba with all her fittings and accessories. She was brought out from England in 1901. She has not navigated this year and won two races at the Yacht Club Regatta.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The yacht is now open for inspection at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 ELECTRIC FANS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On MONDAY the 9th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned as Realising.

20 Electric ceiling fans with blades and manufactured by the Crompton Co. of Bombay as per the sample in the Auction Office.

Bombay, 31st March, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 42, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4.30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the goods of the outgoing materials of House No. 11 and No. 12, and Wada No. 13 at Pathan Street; House No. 20 and 21, and Wada No. 19 at Kumbarwada Lane; House No. 20 and 21, and Wada No. 141, and Wada No. 4734, Northbrook's Street; House No. 35 and 36 A, and Wada No. 131 and 132, and House No. 43, 44 and 749 at Kumbarwada Lane.

Ward Office, Byculla, 31st March, 1906.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

MENESSES AND COMPANY, No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grinlay Stores, Wedgewares, Cut Painted Glasses and other Goods.

Messrs. MENESSES and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (2nd) the 2nd April 1906 at 3-30 p.m. Standard time, at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned unclaimed goods :—

Grinlay Stores, Wedgewares, Cut Painted Glasses, Kerosine Lamps, Lamp Oil, &c.

2 A. S. and Co.—Empty iron waste papers.

Iron Galvanized Rivets.

1 Gross Colgate's shaving sticks, tooth brushes, Pepsodent's food, Kutnow's powder and mixture, Hazeline Snow &c.

2 cases Cigarettes.

4 cases Varnish.

1 case of gazette-paper.

MENESSES & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

OTB THE CHEAPEST Old PEG. McTaggart WHISKY.

Rs. 27 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BOYCE CANJER & Co., Calcutta. First Class Furniture at Sale or Hire Purchase. Inspection invited.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Prince Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 ..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,161 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium assures to a person aged 35.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600
(c) PARTICIPATION in 85 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance, in case of Death during 25 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

HENRY MOORE & Co.,
Union Assurance Buildings, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade. It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, Near Zoona Mosjid,
Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOUTHERN MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
22, Bridge Row, Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on receiving £1-5-0 to above address :—

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
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Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
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Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, E. DON. W. C.
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The representatives of Mr. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, will take instructions as to landing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

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Daily at three a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 4-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1818.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
792 & 93, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1905.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Second-hand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style of, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT, DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles. Also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should taste on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all Importers of Motor Cars.

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	As.
A Village Mystery, by Mr

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Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

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APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à la carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 1500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Dat Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the su accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on applica tion.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Busines transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief com mercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,80,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,800,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Penang	Yokohama
Penang	Manila	Kobe
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M,
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutt,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkog.	Shanghai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
2/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutt,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Seeame Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or negotiated.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

POPULAR NOVELS.

Paper, Rs. 1-12; Cloth, Rs. 2-4 each.

THE GREAT REFUSAL.	By Maxwell Gray.
THE PARTREEVE.	By Eden Phillpotts.
FIRST IT WAS ORDAINED.	By Guy Thorne.
THE GAMBLER.	By Katherine Cecil Thurston.
THE REAL MRS. DAY	
BROOK.	By Florence Warden.
THE RED SEAL.	By Morce Gerard.
THE HEALERS.	By Maarten Maartens.
FOR LIFE AND AFTER.	By G. R. Sims.
LADY ELIZABETH AND THE JUGGERWANT.	By Evelyn Everet Green.
A SICILIAN MARRIAGE.	By Douglas Sladen.
SIX WOMEN.	By Victoria Cross.
CASTE AND CREED.	By F. E. Penny.
THE THRESHING FLOOR.	By J. S. Fletcher.
SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE.	By Arnold Bennett.
SOPRANO: A PORTRAIT.	By F. Marion Crawford.
STARVECROW FARM.	By Stanley Weymam.
ITS A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE ARMY.	By Lady Helen Forbes.
THE SECRET KINGDOM.	By Frank Richardson.
THE LADY NAVIGATORS.	By Edward Noble.
ATTON OF SOMASCO.	By Harold Bindloss.
THE DAY'S JOURNEY.	By Netta Syrett.
THE FOOLERRANT.	By Maurice Hewlett.
THE QUAKERESS.	By Max Adeltr.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
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ACORIDINE

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow,; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

LECTURES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE Y. M. C. A.

The main object of these lectures is to correct the impression among Indians that Christianity has had little influence upon Japan, and that it is therefore of no consequence to India. In other words that Japan owes her modern progress chiefly to non-Christian religions and institutions, and that probably India and other Asiatic nations have in their own religions and institutions a sufficient salvation and hence should resent the intrusion of Christianity as an inferior and alien thing.

The following are the lines of reasoning which will be brought forward. The indirectly and directly Japan had received the controlling. Impulse to reform and progress from Christianity in the form of such Christian ideas as the infinite worth and possibilities of every human being. This idea under lies popular education, the elevation of women, legal equality, popular government, reform agencies, freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, and justice; humanity and arbitration in international affairs.

That the old systems have proved inadequate to control or to impel modern educated Japanese and that Christianity is indispensable to give life and completeness to all the scattered elements of ethical truth that have been quashed by Buddhism, Confucianism, Shinto and Bushido.

That Christianity is not a Western religion but essentially universal and that it has produced strong rounded characters in Japan. Also that is reasonable to believe that the Orient has distinct contributions to make to Christian character and Christian institutions. Also that it has wrought among Japanese just as marvellous transformations of immoral and asceptical men as in the West.

That Christianity conserves all good national and racial elements and makes possible a true patriotism.

That the missionaries have given indispensable initiative to the evangelization of Japan, that they have given the first models to both Government and private institutions for educational and reform.

That the movement towards the independence of the Japanese Church, both administrative and financial is ripe in Japan, where popular education and government are so advanced, but that even under these conditions the claim for it is being pressed in the spirit of patience and charity by Japanese leaders and with the cordial support of most of the missionaries; that personalities and bombastic talk are discouraged by all sensible Japanese Christians. That the receipt of money from abroad need not be the badge of servitude to foreign churches, provided partial or incomplete power of administration is given to the recipients.

That the moral and political problems now upon Japan can only be solved by Christianity. Such as problems arising out of the industrial era, relations of labour and capital, family relations, especially now that the old injunctions to filial piety and the submission of women are losing authority; and the responsibility of Japanese for weaker people who are under their control that they act in a spirit of brotherhood and self-restraint; and materialistic thought leading to irreligion and demoralization that only Christian theism can cure.

That the Christian Church in Japan, though comparatively small in number of communicants, exercises a very large influence in moral and social questions. How non-Christian look with favour upon Christian work, especially of the institutional sort such as work among soldiers in Manchuria, hospitals and orphanages, the free cessation movement, temperance etc.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL PERKINS—March 25, at Trevandrum, the wife of H Campbell Perkins, Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, of a daughter.

FILOSE—March 23, at Dublin, Ireland, Lady Clement Filose, wife of Sir Clement Augustin Filose, K S G M V O, of a son. (By Cable).

GRAHAM—March 23, at Cuddalore, the wife of J F Graham, I C S, of a son.

HORROCKS—March 23, at Sewal Madhopur, Jeypore, the wife of Oswald Horrocks, D P H, F R C S E &c. C M O, Nagda Muttra Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—DOBBS—March 23, at Coonoor, by the Rev T C A Molesworth, John Gerald Fergusen, eldest son of the late T J Fergusen, to May Glendenning, eldest daughter of Colonel A Fairlie Dobbs, Indian Army.

McCARTHY—STOWELL—March 21, at Christ Church, Mooltan, by the Revd J G Syme, Frederick William McCarthy, of the Punjab Irrigation Department, to Ethel Margaret Stowell.

DEATHS.

HODSON—March 14, at her residence Vizagapatam, of pneumonia, Helen, third daughter of the late Captain George Robert and Catharine Hodson, aged 68 years.

PRUSSIA—March 23, at Simla, Harold Duncan Angelo (Boodles), the dearly loved infant son of Harry and Dora Prussia, aged 20 months.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee.

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

	Rs.	a.	
PROTUMEN ¼ lb. packet	0	12	each.
PROTUMEN ½ ,, ,,	1	4	,,
PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,,	2	6	,,
PROTUMEN Corn flour	0	12	,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	14	,,
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	,,
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0	8	,,

Kempx & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 3 42m. 5·9s. Low water, 10·8m.
Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLICE NOTICE.—A bicycle pump and lady's hand-bag have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

ADDRESS TO A MILL OFFICIAL.—On Saturday afternoon an interesting gathering took place on the premises of the Morarji Gokaldas Mill, Parel, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Mr. Bhivaji Ramji Nare, weaving master of the mill, on the eve of his retirement. Messrs. Krishnaji Visbram Chavan and Arjun Apaji Ravale had made excellent arrangements in connection with the presentation, which passed off successfully.

THE DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 46 horses, 155 bullocks, 22 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During February 25 horses, 157 bullocks, 3 cows, 5 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 9 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 60 horses, 129 bullocks, 4 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 3 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, one case among bullocks, 1 case among cows and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients 21 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 50 dogs, 1 cat, 1 goose, 1 fowl, 4 parrots and 1 bird.

DEATH OF RAO SAHEB NARAYAN RUGHUNATH.—We regret to announce the news of the death of the Rao Saheb Narayan Raghunath, J. P., at his place of residence at Newwady on Tuesday last. The deceased was well-known and popular among the Pathare Prabhu caste to which he belonged, as well as among other Hindus. He assisted many private people in their difficulties and was a benefactor of poor students, for whom he used to supply their school fees etc. He was a Trustee of many charitable Institutions, the foremost of which is the Zaoba's Ram Mandir. Though possessed of considerable property, he did not idle away his time, but joined Government Service as Head Clerk in the Grant Medical College, and his services as Head Clerk were much appreciated by the Principals of that College, who held him in the highest regard and esteem. He was made a Justice of the Peace by the Government and during the Plague Season in 1898, he served as a volunteer. The Government in recognition of his services, conferred upon him the title of Rao Saheb. He leaves behind him a son, a grandson and a numerous family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE annual camp of exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery which commenced on the 17th ultimo was brought to a close on Saturday, after inspection by the Officer commanding Bombay District. The attendance this year was larger than the last year the men numbering about eighty. They were formed up on the parade ground at Upper Colaba at 4 p.m. where they were photographed and then marched to the North Fort, for the Gatacre Cup Competition. The results are not yet known. The following officers were present, Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, Major General Bowles and Brigadier General Greenfield, Colonel Turner R. A., who was the Judge of the shooting competition, congratulated the men on the work done and pointed out slight errors which had been committed.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st April 1906 a special train will run from Poona to Vathar during the Mahabaleswar season. The train will leave Poona after the arrival of the Down Madras Mail train and arrive at Vathar by 6-45 A.M. Letters and unregistered articles for Mahabaleswar, Panchgani, Wai and Vathar can be posted for despatch by this train up to 8 0 p.m. at the General Post Office, Bombay and registered articles and parcels will be received up to 6 30 p.m. This despatch is in addition to the one made by the Poona Mail train at 3 0 p.m. The mail will delivered at 2 0 p.m. at Mahabaleswar.

F. WHYMPER, Postmaster General.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, MARCH 28.

THE immunity from plague so long enjoyed by this country appears to have at last broken as several cases are being daily reported from Mapuca, which is the capital of Bardez. There were instances of plague deaths here in former years, but almost all of them related to arrivals from British India and the scourge was not allowed to take root in Goa. Some two years ago a part of Ribandar inhabited by fishermen was visited by the fell disease and a few fatal cases occurred. There was a great panic at the time and it was feared that plague would spread all over, but the very rigorous measures adopted by Government, especially in isolating the infected locality, averted what might have proved a veritable calamity. Unfortunately on this occasion, the cases that have occurred are not imported by arrivals from the plague infected districts in British India, but their origin is traced to cereals imported from Karachi by a grain merchant at Mapuca. From the 17th to the 27th there have been about 20 cases of which 12 have known to be fatal. The first case occurred on the 17th in a grain shop just above the salt fish market. Soon after, dead rats were seen in the vicinity and this caused general consternation. One of the men attacked in the first day fled to his village at Calangute and died thereafter having infected his brother and another individual, both of whom subsequently succumbed to the disease, the latter having run away to Raia. Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation and is taking drastic measures to stamp out the bubonic plague before it takes an epidemic form and travels to the different parts of the country. A special shed has been erected on the top of the hill where the plague patients are removed and treated and an experienced medical gentleman has been placed in charge of the temporary hospital. The administrative have shown a deal of energy and are helping the sanitary authorities who are on the spot as much as they possibly can, in combating a common enemy. The infected houses, the value of which was comparatively insignificant have been burnt down, while the roofs of the others considered more valuable, have been removed so as to allow the rays of the sun to penetrate the interior. Disinfection is going on briskly and a general crusade has been ordered against the rats and sanitary cordons established wherever deemed necessary and the infected locality completely isolated. Inspite of all efforts, it is quite possible that the infection may be carried to other villages. At it is, a case occurred in another locality known at Os, cabatta and two near the Church. A person who had left for Rachol (Salsette) was attacked by and died of plague on the 25th instant. There was another fatal case at Colvalle and a student from the College of Porvorim who had returned to Pangim the day before yesterday was found to be suffering from the same disease. It is said he caught the infection at Mapuca where he was wandering in the evenings. He has since been removed to the lazoretto at Reis Magos. Meanwhile there is every hope that the authorities will meet with success in their attempts, as they have had in the past. The weekly Friday fair at Mapuca has been transferred to another locality near the soldiers' barracks. Some schools have been closed there and the exodus of panic stricken people is general.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interesting letter of "a Parsi Cremationist" in your valuable journal of 17th instant, reminds one that at the recent ninth annual meeting of the London Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial, the Venerable Archdeacon Colley related how, when a child of 2 1-2 years, he was regarded as dead for over two days, and laid in his coffin for interment. A nurse, however, by chance saw his hand moving, and, the doctor being called in, he was restored to consciousness. A case somewhat similar to that of Archdeacon Colley happened at Sparkbrook on November 19th, 1902, and was published in Birmingham papers. It appeared that a little boy, aged 3 1-2 years, on whom tracheotomy had been performed, under an anæsthetic, failing to revive after the operation, notwithstanding prolonged efforts at resuscitation, was declared to be dead by two doctors, and prepared for burial, the bedroom window being thrown open. Some hours later a relative entered the room, which was in darkness, and lighting a match discovered the medically certified dead child moving his hand, and that he had disturbed the wound in his throat. The doctor was re-summoned, but the unfortunate child only lived until the following day. These incidents, and numerous others like them, show the uncertainty of the so-called signs of death, and how medical men may sometimes be deceived as to whether the spirit has entirely left a body, or is latent and capable of re-asserting itself. Amongst the chief causes of premature burial may be emphasised the medical neglect to make certain that death has occurred before giving the death certificate; and the hasty coffining and interment of persons immediately they appear to die, instead of tenderly caring for them as if alive until there are unmistakeable indications that dissolution has taken place. A case was reported in the London press on January 23rd in which a railway guard, who had an apoplectic seizure, was supposed to die, and without viewing the alleged corpse, the doctor gave a certificate of death. A sister of the deceased testified at the inquest, however, that on going to the house the following evening, she saw her brother (who was then in his coffin), and came to the conclusion that he was not dead. She thought he was in a fit. "His head was quite warm." In regard to occurrences of this description the authors of "Premature Burial and How it may be Prevented," on page 214 of the second edition, say:—"Dr. Leonce Lenoomand, in 'Des Inhumations Precipitees,' says that medical archives recorded details of a great number of apoplectic cases revived after one, two, and three days' apparent death; and observes that the most celebrated physicians, both ancient and modern, agree in recommending delay in the burial of persons who succumb to this affliction." The writer would be pleased to send a copy of a booklet on "Premature Burial," by J. Stenson Hooker, M.D., &c., a well-known London physician, on receiving a stamp (English preferred) for postage. Thanking you in anticipation, in the interests of humanity.—Yours, &c.

JAMES R. WILLIAMSON.

London, March 10.

AN INTERESTING PERFORMANCE.

THOSE who visit the performances which are being given at the Novelty Theatre by the Company at present there will probably be astonished at the state of excellence which a native theatrical company can reach. One of the best of the pieces that are being played in "Madalasa," a play written by Mr. Muljibhai Hasaram Oza, the proprietor of the Company. To those who have not before witnessed such a performance one of the most astonishing features will be the way men take the women's parts. It is no exaggeration to say that one sees far worse acting in the Provinces at Home, and the "goregous East" is cetainly reflected in the Company's wardrobe. It is not necessary and space forbids the detailing of the plot on which the story runs. At different periods it resembles every kind of play known to the English theatre goer, from Pantomime and melo drama to the most flippant musical comedy, but in some way which reflects great credit on author there is little that is incongruous and we can heartily recommend the performance to anyone who wishes to see something a little out of the ordinary and that something worth seeing.

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AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

In matters connected with motor traction, at any rate, the War Office is not so somnolent as it is popularly supposed to be in other things. It has addressed a letter to the Motor Van and Wagon Users' Association, with the view of entering into an arrangement by which all heavy motor-cars, such as light tractors, lorries, motor omnibuses, &c., should be registered for the service of the country in time of necessity. The broad outlines of the scheme are that the owner, on payment of an annual fee, should be prepared to have his vehicle commandeered whenever the War Office should need it, as a temporary arrangement in the way of hiring it (in times of peace.) In times of war it would be purchased outright, and the original owner could buy it back again at a valuation if he desired to have it. Every other nation but our own is experimenting in the direction of armoured cars carrying light artillery, and when they have discovered something really good we shall doubtless step in and adopt it. It is a little way we have.

Already we are within measurable distance of the exhibition in London which should open the automobile selling season of 1906. Held at the end of March, when people are beginning to arouse themselves from the round of indoor activities and to sigh for a breath of the fresh pure air of the country, the show attracts crowds of people anxious to learn something as to the cars that are likely to be popular on the road during the summer. They will not be disappointed, for at the Agricultural Hall, London, the latest types of British as well as Continental cars will be on view, and in the latter section prominence will be given to the Italian cars which opened the eyes of the world at the Paris Salon in November. Among features of really general interest will be some cars to sell at a popular price, marking the progress of the trade in reaching the man of moderate means. So long have we been promised such vehicles that the likelihood of their being on view at the Agricultural Hall from March 24th to the 31st will do much to attract prospective as well as present motorists. Already the number of exhibitors who have been allotted space at Cordingley's exhibition exceeds the number of firms showing at any motor-car show outside Paris, and demonstrates how thoroughly British firms are advancing in the industry.

There appears to be no end to the number of clubs and associations which are to be found in connection with motoring, and the prospectus of the very latest, to wit, the "National Automobile Society," is now before us. The aim of this new endeavour is "to combat the prejudice which organised speed trials on the public roads and the reckless conduct of the minority have unfortunately raised against automobilists as a class"; and "moderation and regard for all who use the King's highway," are the principles which the society advocates. It is a little difficult to imagine how these very laudable views are to be enforced, but if the joining of this society will in any way further them, then doubtless it will have a large membership. It is odd how we have to join societies before we can attain to any great knowledge. From a circular just received from the Automobile Club, I notice that three sets of pneumatic tyres have run from London to Marlborough and back unhurt; that sundry lamps have kept alight during the same journey, while others have become extinguished; and that four out of nine speedometers stood the journey in question, and are doing as well as can be expected. A spring-wheel which shall be nameless ran seventy-one miles, and then must unkindly the back axle of the car to which it was attached broke, owing, presumably, to want of resiliency in this appliance. If this is the best that the Automobile Club is capable of doing for the benefit of motorists, it is probable that there is really room for the "National Automobile Society" which appears to be free from trade influences, and the subscription to which is but a guinea. It is housed at 40 Sackville Street, W.

A great deal of uproar is going on at present regarding the importation of the foreign-made car, and appeals are being made by British manufacturers that all those who are contemplating the purchase of automobiles should be guided first and foremost by patriotic motives. Now patriotism is a word, I suppose, more often abused than almost any other, but for the life of me I cannot understand why it should be more unpatriotic to deal with a British firm importing motor-cars than it is to patronise any other traders obtaing their various wares from foreign parts. In an automobile what the buyer desires first and foremost is value for money; and he must be an extremely partiotic individual who is not only willing but eager to pay some hundreds of pounds more for a vehicle which is entirely produced in this country rather than purchase a French or German car of undoubted excellence. Some of the best cars made in this country are mainly composed of engines and gears imported from abroad, which are fitted and assembled in our owned workshops. Are the buyers of these vehicles unpatriotic? I am moved to these reflections by reading the report of speeches made at a recent dinner to which I had the privilege of being invited, but which I was not hungry enough to attend, for one never knows what one may be called upon to swallow; and I see that our well-informed contemporary, The Motor-Car Journal, shares my views and makes some caustic comments on the after-dinner oratory which followed on this banquet. Bold advertisement is one thing, but inviting the whole of the press to dinner in order that they may quietly say ditto to everything that they hear thereat is another matter. There are now many very excellent British cars of various makes, but these speak for themselves, and need no adventitious aid, in the shape of dinner parties, to bring them to the notice of the public.

From the motorist's standpoint the vague statement made in the House of Lords to the effect that no information was available as to the date when the Royal Commission appointed to consider the working of the Motor Car Acts would present its report, is to be deplored. Early in December of last year the announcement was made that the hearing of evidence had been completed, and then at the beginning of February, when the report was expected, a surprise was sprung by a few additional witness being summoned. Inquiry seems to indicate that the issue of the report will be delayed until the warm and dry weather comes, when the touring season is in full swing, and the dust nuisance is at its worst. Dust is the factor responsible for at least 80 per cent. of the opposition to motor traffic, and therefore by the non-motoring majority of people who understand not the true inwardness of the problems at issue an anti-motorist report will be hailed with satisfaction. There is only one redeeming feature in this outlook, namely, that the Government programme is so extensive that there is likely to be little room for motor-car legislation this year. One may expect therefore, that the Motor Car Act of 1903 will be included in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. If so, it may be 1908 or 1909, or even later, before any change is made in existing rgulations.

In Germany and in France motor taxation is based not on price but on horse-power, and whilst this system is a suitable one when new cars are concerned, it is highly unsatisfactory in the case of old or second hand vehicles. Since cars depreciate nearly a quarter of their value each year, it is conceivable that in a few years the user of an old transformed racing car might have to pay in taxes more than the whole market value of the vehicle. Besides, the very fact of taxes being so high would increase the drop in price between a new and a second-hand car—and this would reflect adversely upon the industry. On the other hand, if taxation were based on the actual price paid for a car, these objections would no longer obtain, and all motorists would pay on an equality.

At a special [illegible] of the members of the Grain Merchants' Association, held on Friday in the rooms of the Grain Merchants Association, it was unanimously resolved that the market should be closed on Saturday as a mark of respect for the untimely death of Ghanesham Laljee and that a vote of sorrow be recorded.

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S. A. LEAO,
for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1906.

THE LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

Now that the monumental work which for some years past has been in progress under the direction of Dr. George A. Grierson is nearing its completion, it is distinctly useful to have such an account as was presented to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts the other day. The subject was not perhaps quite so attractive to the unlearned as the discourse that was being delivered at the same hour by Dr. Emil Reich to a crowd of fashionables at Claridge's, but the room was well-filled with a distinguished and highly interested audience. Dr. Grierson is not a "dryasdust" and there was nothing dull in his admirable paper. The Government of India is often accused of being Philistine, but Philistine or not, it may claim as Dr. Grierson pointed out, to be the first Government that has entered upon a systematic investigation into the facts concerning all the forms of speech current within a large definite portion of the dominions it rules. The area of the survey practically comprising all India with the exception of Madras, Burma, Hyderabad and Mysore embraced a population of about 224,000,000, while 231 languages and 774 dialects were reported upon. So far as the process of elimination has gone the number of languages spoken in the Indian Empire has been brought down to 147, and the total of the dialects has also been considerably reduced. He referred to the existence at some very ancient time of a common language of which traces now exist from Kanawar in the Punjab down through Further India into Oceania and Australia. Towards the close of his remarks Dr. Grierson drew attention to the fact that many of the languages surveyed have literatures—great literatures. "India" he eloquently observed has a glorious literary past, and is now paying dearly for it. Europe fascinated by the glamour of the wonderful variety of Sanskrit literature,—blinded by excess of light,—has hitherto refused to look beyond that noble language. In India, Sanskrit was discovered to be a dead language a thousand years ago, and writers then began to speak to the nations in their own tongues. But the nations were the same as in past ages, the land was the same, the surroundings were the same, the inspiration was the same. Though Sanskrit ceased to exist as aught but a school-language, literature,—poetry, romance, science,—still continued, while the nations themselves went on.

There has been a steady development and India is not what it was ten centuries ago. A mighty wave of spiritual revolution has swept across its face, obscuring the memory of the old deities and of their worship, and profoundly affecting the thoughts, the morals the customs of the country. All this and the splendid literature created by it is unknown to those whose studies begin and end with Sanskrit, and yet it is they who teach England about India. "If the Survey will only induce scholars of the West to examine the literatures of the great modern vernaculars,—no main heritage of no mean land,—it will by that alone have done much to increase the sympathy between us and our great Eastern Empire." Describing the manner in which the survey was carried out Dr. Grierson says that before getting the specimens, they had to find out what specimens were wanted and for this purpose the first thing to be done was to compile a list of all the varieting of speech known to exist in the area under survey. Forms were sent out to each district officer and political agent with a request that he would fill in the name of every language spoken in his charge, together with the estimated number of speakers of each. The forms came back by degrees and their contents Dr. Grierson confesses rather appalled him. Examination fortunately showed that some few-names were returned over and over again from different provinces and also that in many cases the same form of speech was reported under different names. The process of elimination is still in progress. There are scores of languages for which no one could be found who knew any one of them and at the same time English. There are parts of India which seem to have had a special Tower of Babel of their own. From Assam, for example, with its population of six millions no less than ninety-six different languages were returned at the last Census.

The discussion was, for its well informed criticism, and solid worth, one of the most valuable which has been known at the meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. It was opened by the Chairman, Sir Charles Lyall, in a discriminating and generous appreciation not only of the paper, but of Dr Grierson's services as Director of the Linguistic Survey of India, was continued with sustained interest by Sir Richard Temple Sir Athelstane Baines, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Mr. Fleet, Dr. John Pollen and Sir George Birdwood. These speeches were for the most part too severely scientific for the ordinary reader. The learned among our readers will be able to read the full text of them when it appears in the Journal of the Society of Arts. All more or less closely criticised the paper; and Sir George Birdwood in particular, ever loyal to the claims of Bombay, recalled the work done by men like Henry George Raverty, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry "another brilliant Irishman" and Candy as well as Molesworth, and Taylor, the author of the Canarese Dictionary, and Sir Erskine Perry, in promoting a knowledge of the languages of modern India. Every speaker was unstinted in his enconiums of Dr. Grierson. But the interest of the audience generally in the discussion arose quite casually, and as suddenly as a squall in a land-locked Cumberland lake. Dr John Pollen, who spoke, in concluding his remarks, announced himself there as the President of the Esperanto Society, and grew eloquent on the great work that was before that body in converting India from the errors of its Babel of languages and polyglot literatures, to the truth and peace of the universal language it was the mission of his Society to teach all mankind, and to which he hoped India would be converted in twelve years' time. Barely before the Chairman had called on Sir George Birdwood, the latter rose and almost leaped upon Dr. Pollen's "like a wolf in the fold" of lambs, innocent of all guile, declaring that Dr. Pollen's presence there that evening, in his official capacity, as he had declared was "as the Abomination that maketh Desolation, standing in the Holy Places of Israel." This "brought down the house" and Sir George continued to lash out in condemnation of Esperanto and defence of the unity in glorious diversity of the vernacular utterances of the many languaged people of India. Every one was refreshed by this wholly unexpected sally, and no one we are told, enjoyed it more than Dr. Pollen who, as the President of "The Language of Hope," as he enthusiastically called it, has a good eye to the advertisement of the Esperanto Society's Mission. This is the third advertisement Sir George Birdwood has given the Society, and Dr. Pollen naturally feels gratified as much by the advantages as by the wit and fun of it. In his speech the Chairman dwelt on the immense importance from a political point of view of spreading among our administrative services an intimate knowledge of the languages and vernacular literature of India. He also put in a caveat against officers who occupied themselves with such studies being slightly spoken of as "pandits" or "maulvais." Still we are with Sir Charles Lyall who said that in his long experience of service in India he had "never known an officer the worse as a worker for knowing more than others of the language and ideas of the people."

THE MILAN EXHIBITION.

The announcement, which appeared in our columns recently, that the exhibition at Milan will be opened shortly and quite within the time originally expected must be taken as a testimony to Italian Progress for it will be Italy's first international exhibition. Ostensibly promoted as a celebration of the opening of the Simplon Tunnel, it is still more an announcement that Italy has taken her definite place in the world's advancement. As a commercial nation she is more alert to-day than ever she has been before. Scarcely ten years have passed since Italian securities were held by foreign capitalists; to-day they are held in the country, a sure proof that the finances of the country are in an improvingly healthy state. Possessed neither of coal or iron she shows a steady increase both in manufactures, and also in exports especially in machinery in which as well as in ship-building great progress has been made. It is but a few years since nearly all cotton goods were imported, whilst now home fatories are enough not only to supply the demand, but to leave a surplus for export to Turkey and South America. One cause of the financial improvement of the country has been the success which has attended the work of the emigrants who have spread over the New World and the general effect, which their thrift and consequent investment in the mother country, is evidenced in the Exhibition which is now to be opened. The Italians have been constantly gaining in their trade, their manufacturers and shippers have for some time been making great efforts to get a foothold in Mexico and South America, and they have strong aspirations for getting colonies in Asia Minor and Africa, which are to supply them with raw materials and will become large and profitable markets for Italian manufacturers. In the transportation section of the Exhibition—land, sea, and river—retrospective exhibits will show the historical development of the various methods of travel, and here—perhaps here alone—Great Britain will be well represented. The British Government have given a grant of £10,000, and an influential Committee has worked from London on behalf of British representation, but it is to be feared that the average British firm is just a little tired of exhibitions—or it may only be that it does not regard Italy as likely to afford the best return for its money. Among foreign nation France will be most largely represented and the dominant feature will be motion. All products, as far as possible, are to be shown in connection with the processes, thus filling the halls with live exhibits. Arrangements will be made for field-tests and competitive trials in all classes where it is expedient. An especial feature will be the motor-car display, to which an entire pavilion will be devoted and this show will terminate in mid-summer, so that machines exhibted may be sold for early delivery.

SUNDAY TRADING.

There are few who will agree with Lord Avebury in his recent attempt in the House of Lords to increase the rigours of the absolete Act relating to Sunday Trading and everyone will be pleased that it was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses for consideration. The House of Lords is hardly the place from which can be expected to emanate the best opinion as to what is necessary for themass of the population in this matter. The Act which needs amendment was passed in the reign of Charles II., and the motive of the legislators was neither philanthropy nor recreation but religion, as expressive of the sway of the Church. It is too well recognised now to need any labouring that the enforcing of religion is no part of the duties of Government. The amendment which is needed is that one out of the seven days of the week shall be free for every worker. Custom has made Sunday, not the original Sabbath, the day of rest for practically the whole of the believers of the Christian religion, but it must not be forgotten that the laws on which Sunday observance was based upon laws relating to another day altogether. However much Observance Societies may protest it is a foregone conclusion that Sunday will become more and more a day of national recreation, and the immediate result is a demand for Sunday Trading to supply the requirements of those who have no other time to enjoy leisure. Unless we are to take our relaxation within the home, and even then the servant will have her complaint, we cannot all make holiday at one and the same time. If we are to fill our lungs with fresh country air at least once a week there must be somebody employed to satisfy our need of travel and refreshment. To insist, as Lord Avebury would, upon absolute uniformity would be to make Sunday impossibly hideous; and even religion might not be wholly pleased with the result. A day of rest should be available for every class, but if it is to be of value it must have the flexibility imposed by the necessities of our complex modern society.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley, I. C. S., has been appointed an Additional Member of Council.

Sir Charles Rivaz has just sanctioned a special grant of Rs.25,000 to the Islamia College, Lahore.

Most of the members of the Executive Council have now started on their short spring tour. The Government offices reopen at Simla to-day.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson has been reappointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council in the planting interest.

We regret to record the death which occurred on Friday at General Hospital of Captain L. B. Coulson 1st Northumberland Fusiliers.

H. M. S. Proserpine, Commander Arthur R. Hulbert, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Aden, having left that port on March 25th.

A heavy slip was reported on Tuesday at mile 555 between Sheikhwasil and Kardagap on the Quetta-Nushki Railway. The line is blocked for traffic.

The Prince of Wales's Mysore shikar trophi, which were cured by Messrs. Theobald Brothers, ie Taxidermists of Mysore, have been despatchedy them through Messrs. King King and Co., Lond.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare, Senior Memb of the Board of Revenue, who will take overhe officiating charge of the Lieutenant-Governorsh of Bengal from Sir Andrew Fraser in the mide of April, will move to Darjeeling shortly afterwds.

Sir F. Nicholson's first Quarterly Reports the Madras Fisheries Investigation has been published. Sir F. Nicholson's general conclusion is thathere is an immense field of enterprise in salt cure fish, especially on the West Coast. Sir F. Nicholson is now on his way to Japan, where he will compare methods with those in India.

We greatly regret to have to record a serius accident toColonel "Jim" Turner, Commanding the 4th Cavalry, during a station game at polo at Aahabad, on Friday afternoon. last It appears that his pony collidedwith another and fell, throwing Colol Turner on to his head. He was picked up unconious and taken to the Military Hospital. Unfortunately the latest accounts are not favourable.

The Kadir Cup this year has falls to Mr. Ritchie, 15th Hussars, who was in the fals of the same event twelve months ago when Mr. renfell, a visitor from England, secured the mid-coveted trophy. Another Subaltern in the 15th Hussars, Mr. Wells, on Solace, carried off the Poly Hog Hunter's Cup, while Mr. Paynter, R. F. A., on Kismet, won the Hog Hunters Cup for hurse.

The Viceroy will reach Agra early this morning, the arrival being public. At 10 a.m. Lord Minto will be presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Board at Government House, the Address being inclosed in a casket of Agra marle work. His Excellency will subsequently hold a reception. The Lieutenant-Governor accompanies the Viceroy to Agra, returning to Lucknow on the 5th instant.

A return just issued states that 145 new companies were registered in India during the blf-year ending 31st December. The nominal capitals given as Rs. 5,49,11,870, and the paid up capitalas Rs. 10,67,587. The list includes thirty-se banking and loan companies, twenty-two insurance companies, forty trading companies, seventeen cotton mills, three coal and two gold mining companies.

Signor Pestalozza's visit to Somaliland is probably to be nothing more a tour of inspection. So far nothing has occurred in Somliland recently to give rise to any anxiety at the present moment. The Mullah has proved loyal to his obligations and neither the Sultan of Obbia nor the Mijertain have shown any disposition to create a disturbance. It is just as well, however, that Italy should occasionally remind her Somali subjects that she has an interest in their welfare and intends to see engagements strictly carried out, and Signor Pestalozza's mission is to be welcomed as a sign that the policy of Laissez faire once favoured by Italy in Somaliland no longer rules the board.

The Reports on European education in India all call attention to the fact that Europeas will not take up teaching as a profession, and onedoes not wonder at it. The position is a serious one, nd should be taken in hand at once. Burma alone seas well off, and that because of its admirable system of training schools, Government and aided an its half salary grant system for certificated teshers. This system, which is the keynote of the whole question, was long ago introduced into Burma and its adoption in a somewhat extended form was urged by the Committee on European Education appointed in1902 under Mr. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burma, as its President. The failure on the part of the Government of India to sanction the part of the revised Code would seem to be in act a serious mistake. Till this system is introduced, European Code will be useless, and there will be no freedom to give effect to it. Burma fortunately has strongly represented its case, and it has been allowed to retain the features which have made its system a success.

IN THE OUTER DARKNESS

BY FRANCES CAMPBELL.

I came into the Outer Darkness in the hap- hazard kind of way in which one comes to all the strange and fearsome and terrible in life—without aforethought and unprepared. I had crossed on a ferry at Kew Gardens, where the birds were carolling gaily of the new Spring under the veil of tender green that is beginning to cover all growing things.

The river was running gold and blue under the grey white sparkling arch of the bridge. I watched it with delight in the dim blueness of the day til the boat touched the ferry-steps and I landed right into the arms of a friend who reminded me of a old promise.

This is the right day, she said, for you to go into the Outer Darkness—and you must go alone, for I am too full up to take you.

It was such a lovely day—so full of that curious thrilling gladness that comes to us in the Spring, I could not choose but go. The Outer Darkness could not be so very bad under the blueness of the sky swept by such a wind. So I went. All along the way London made pictures of itself in the sunlight: the children were dancing to the piano-organs along the pavement; one would not have been surprised if the grown-ups had joined them. The blood runs quick when the daffodils appear; and the crowded streets were full of daffodils and pure, sweet narcissi, and the odour of the wallflower and hyacinth.

But even on the fringe of the Outer Darkness, under the shadow of the great prison walls, the tall, forbidding tower—there were no daffodils, no wallflowers even, and no faint suggestion of Spring. Even the sunshine took on a different aspect, it no longer glorified the street but showed it up sordidly mean, unspeakably, miserably poor. Lines of grimy drab houses, with grimy unwashed women gazing out of the windows, their dusty hair in curling-pins, with little groups of untidy, down-at-heel girls on the pavement, and little children too young for school, playing obvious of occasional traffic of fish and coa and withered vegetables in the dusty street.

All the colour, the light, the joy of life seemed departed out f it. The grey yellowish model dwellings with their hideously filthy windows screened with nameless rgs; the rows upon rows of tall houses let out in tenments, with greasy wide open doors, and stair covred with the accumulated filth of three generations of inhabitants in endless succession and change. Three generations have lived since the idea of the Outer Darkness was brickfields a remote and unheard of district then, as it is a remote and unheard of district now. There are no compensations for the inhabitants of it. There are no charities beyond the Sop Kitchen in the corner beyond the model dwellings. No great ladies come over there to teach the stunt children how to play, there are no treats, no Missins, that show poor people's children how to be happ: Nobody sends them dolls or tin trumpets at Christmas, or takes them in batches to the pantomim Nobody thinks of them much at all, save one man and he is handicapped by Fortune and can do but little for them. I was going to see him, but the misty and want from the model dwellings seemed to come out and hamper my footsteps, so that I could not hasten. I loitered along the filthy pavement looking in at the narrow passage-ways with narrow staircases stricken by the unutterable hideousness of their aspect, the wondering what lives they could be that were lived in such unbeauteous surroundings. Grimy, dull, monotonous, sameness on every side, in every glimpse had on the filthiest stair of all on the bottom step, sat a tiny baby girl, all alone save for a black cat with dusty fur who sat beside her and looked out from the dusk of the dirty hall at me with great the round yellow eyes. And the little girl sat unnaturally still in her drab rags, holding in her finger and thumb a wailted daffodil, at which she looked unwinkingly, never, removing her glance even to see me, whom all the street was out to stare at. What did she see in it?

In this locality live only the permanently unemployed, the unskilled labourer whose yearly tale of precarious work has to be always eked out by his wife, and perhaps his boys. Even when he is in work his wages never amount to more than twenty shillings a week, and out of that he gives eight for rent; the remainder goes to keep himself and family—of perhaps four, or may be five—and his wife, who, like himself, finds it a difficult matter to obtain work in the district. So when I came to the school I was puzzled considerably by the appearance of the children, who were than at play in the stern prison-like ground. They were so tidy, so clean in their persons that one might have mistaken them for the children of fairly prosperous folk had it not been for their faces and, above all, their eyes. The eyes always speak the truth; they proclaimed these children underfed and living in close, airless atmospheric conditions.

The model dwellings scowl down on the school, and the school scowls back on them. The sordid ugliness of both would be difficult to compass deliberately—perhaps it has grown on them as the result of what they see, of what those who occupy them are forced to endure. Yet this grimy, drab school building is the only home in any sense of the word, perhaps, that the children know; they spend the only bearable time of their lives in the schoolrooms. The only tenderness ever shown them the most case and consideration and love they ever experience, is freely given them by their teachers. They sleep in their narrow many in one room, three or four in one bed. The intermediate time is passed in the The garments they wore were clean, mended fully, and their boots were all polished well of them even wore collars—clean though starched I fathomed that mystery afterwards.

This school is classed as difficult because the district is so poor that underfeeding, with things, has affected the mental condition of children. They are physically unfit to do things mentally—if one may be allowed the expression. In this district also, it is significant one-half of the children born die in the year; those that survive are puny, undersized, small, and delicate. Poor little lads! Poor maids! They have such small interests that what wonder if they want to leave it quickly.

Yet even of such hopeless material as this—listless, apathetic, dull—the Headmaster of the school is making men. He has planted in the children the first elements of success in life—the pride of being decent," independence, self-reliance. This is how he began it thirty years ago: he found his school an almost hopeless institution; the children came to it dirty, unwashed, late in the mornings, shoeless, in rags. They did not care much for their lessons, naturally, they were never fed; and so, after a while, he made certain rules: They were not to be late, they were to come clean, they were to mend their clothes and wear boots.

Well, they could rise in time, and soap was fairly easy, for water cost not could usually be had; but few of the could sew, and many had not the time engaged in learning the wherewithal and boots were clean out of the question that Headmaster sat down to think how regulations were to be carried out. And he way. He went to a big City firm of bootmakers laid the case before him—all the utter poverty place and the condition of his scholars. And came to an agreement. The firm were to six hundred pairs of little boots at three shillings pair the firm paid one shilling, the Headmaster one shilling, and the parents of the child were to the other—with infinite pains and savings. So school was shod. Then this Headmaster got tailor's samples and endings; and any boy wanted a patch went to one of the mistresses and it, and was shown how to use a needle, and the in case his mother could not put on the patch him. So the boys came in time they came washed, clean, wearing tidy garments, and with fast cotton and they began to take an interest in their work and hold their heads up. When I went through the classrooms with this Headmaster I marked his pride in the boys, his affection for them his thoughtfulness, and saw such tact such great taste and kindness, as would have adorned the highest station in life. On the other hand, I could see the swift response to all this—the respect, the love they all had for him, and of what importance his slightest judgment was to their minds.

Concluded on page 7.

THE NATAL DILEMMA.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN THE COLONY.

Government Climbs Down.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON MARCH, 31.

In view of the Imperial Government's assurances and at the Governor's request, the Natal Ministry has withdrawn its resignation. The delayed executions of the natives will now take place on Monday.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

In the House of Lords, Lord Elgin read the despatch of the Governor of Natal to which he had replied, stating that in the light of the information which had been furnished he recognised that the decision on this grave matter rested with the Governor of Natal's despatch. In it he (the Governor) detailed the circumstances with regard to the Court Martial and the Natal Ministry's resignation. The despatch concluded "I trust your Lordship will now withdraw the suspension of the executions which decision is exciting intense feeling in the Colony."

Lord Elgin, in his reply, stated that he never intended to interfere in the action of a responsible Government, but in view of the presence of British troops in the Colony, he was bound to obtain full information in such a matter and he regretted the Governor had not supplied it earlier.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Indignation meetings were held, yesterday, at Durban and Pietermaritzburg and were thronged. Resolutions were passed expressing the determination of the Colony not to tolerate meddling in its domestic affairs.

MR. HUDSON'S TRADE UNION BILL.

Socialism Rampant.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Mr. Hudson in moving the second reading of his Labourite Bill in the House of Commons, to-night, demanded the entire immunity of Trades Union funds.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supported him declaring the measure the same as the Government's except in a few details.

Mr. Wyndham commented on Sir Henry's extraordinary action and moved an adjournment of the House which was defeated by 370 against 66. The Bill was then read a second time by 416 against 66.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The papers comment on the Government's double surrender to the Labourites and to Natal.

Mr. Haldane, Mr. Asquith, Sir E. Grey, Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Morley were absent from the division last night, and the rest of the members of the Cabinet voted for Hudson's Bill.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the description of yesterday as Black Friday for "the strongest Government of modern times" sums up the general opinion of the double surrender.

The "Daily News" admits that Natal has scored a dramatic victory.

The "Daily Chronicle" condemns the ill-advised action of the Government.

The Imperial Unionists consider the precipitate retreat makes the interference look deplorable.

Dr. Jameson, speaking at Grahamstown, deliberately and entirely sympathised with Natal and said that Cape Colony would have acted the same under similar circumstances.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Home Comments.

The "Times" commenting on Lord Kitchener's and Lord Minto's speeches says, we have no right to build upon the momentarily favourable aspect of the international situation and ought rather to take warning that a few moments may crumble up the seemingly fair fabric of power and prosperity.

THE FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

It transpires that the Colonial Office telegraphically stopped the expedition against the Munshis at Benve in Nigeria, pending fuller information and eventually permitted it to proceed, but the Sokoto outbreak, mentioned in Feb ruary last, necessitated its recall.

ATTACK ON A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

British Consul at Seistan Attacked.

A Teheran telegram, published at St. Petersburg, says that a crowd of excited Persian fanatics demolished the plague hospital at Seistan and beat the British Consul and doctor with sticks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

The Prince of Wales has presented new Colours to the Inniskilling Fusiliers at Cairo.

A GREAT COAL STRIKE.

All American Mines Combine.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A simultaneous strike on the American bituminous and anthracite coalfields has been ordered for the 2nd April, affecting four hundred thousand miners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

All Questions Agreed Upon.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

An agreement has been reached on all questions by the Algeciras Conference.

The Spaniards will police Tetuan and Larache, and the French, Mogador, Saffi, Mazagan and Rabat.

There will be a mixed Franco-Spanish Police a Casablanca and Tangier.

A BYE-ELECTION.

The bye-election at Leicester has resulted in the return of Mr. Thomasson, the Liberal candidate, who polled 10,766 votes against Sir John Rollaston, the Unionist, who polled 7,208.

THE HORRORS OF COURRIERES.

The rescued miners from the Courrieres mines subsisted also on decomposing horse-flesh and drank water mixed with urine. They had not slept for three weeks. They are now suffering from ptomaine poisoning.

THE GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

The resignation of the Governor-General of Finland has not been accepted.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

England's Demands Conceded.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Cairo says that the withdrawal of the Turks from the disputed territory of Akabah has begun.

THE IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

GRADING AND EMOLUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the question of the grading and emoluments of the Imperial branch of the Forest Service and have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the following enhanced rates of pay of administrative posts :—

(a). The pay of Inspector-General of Forests to be Rs. 2,500 per mensem and that of the Chief Conservator in Burma, Rs. 2,150

(b). The pay of the three grades in class of Conservators (b) first grade Rs. 1,900, second grade Rs. 1,700 and third grade, Rs. 1,500.

The distribution of the total number of Conservators' posts among grades to be equal to an excess of one falling in the second grade, and an excess of two in the second and third grades.

(c). The present and future holders of appointments of Inspector-General of Forests, Chief Conservator and Conservator will not be entitled to receive exchange compensation allowance, and in case of Conservators no acting promotion from grade to grade will be allowed for privilege leave vacancies.

These rates of pay will have effect from the 11th of February 1906.

SALE OF AN ARMENIAN HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe, to-day, made an order for the sale of a house in Calcutta, belonging to the Armenian Church, to H. H. the Aga Khan for Rs. 1,90,000.

NEW MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

LAUDABLE OBJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

A new Mahomedan Association has been started in Calcutta under the title the of Anjuman-i-Islamia with a view to afford facilities for combined action directed to promote the welfare of the Mahomedan Community. Its views are to be expressed with moderation and a cardinal principle will be to encourage the growth of harmony of feeling and action between themselves and other communities.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Sir, Alexander Pedler has retired from the Directorship of Public Instruction and from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

Mr. Justice Asutosh Muckerji, the new Vice-Chancellor, presided for the first time at the meeting of Senate yesterday and was welcomed by the Fellows in a resolution proposed by Sir Guru Das Banerjee, supported by several representative members and responded to by the Vice-Chancellor in an appropriate little speech. A resolution formally expressing the Senate's appreciation of Sir Alexander Pedler's long services to the University was moved by Dr. Denison Ross and carried nem con, without speeches.

"ALL INDIAN" SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

The "All India" Swadeshi Exhibition held at the Overton Hall, Calcutta, to-day, was a poor show. The India Stores and the United Bengal Stores, two local firms, were the largest exhibitors. There was a very fine display of costly silk saris, dhoties and chudars, but similar cotton exhibits were course in texture. Some scissors and razors lacked finish as did boots and shoes. There were however good displays of scents and soaps and exceptionally well finished steel trunks by Jangli Shah of Murshidabad.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO THE LUCKNOW RESIDENCY.

RECEPTION BY THE TALUQDARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 31.

This morning, before breakfast, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and Sir James and Lady LaTouche accompanied by their respective staffs paid a visit to the Residency and were shown over all the interesting points by Mr. Hilton who took part in the defence of Lucknow against the mutineers. Mr. Hilton at the conclusion of the visit presented Her Excellency with a copy of his Guide Book. At 10-30 under a large shamiana pitched in the Government House grounds, His Excellency received an address of welcome from the Municipal Board. The address was read by the Vice-Chairman the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C. I. E., and was presented in a pretty silver casket. A garden party has been fixed for this afternoon at Government House to which the principal Taluqdars and native residents of the Station are invited.

His Excellency will accord interviews to the following Indian gentlemen this evening from 5 on :—The Maharaja of Balrampur, the Maharaja of Ajudhia, the Raja of Mahmadabad, Rana Sheoraj Singh, the Raja of Jehangirabad.

There is a small dinner party to-night after which their Excellencies drive to the Kaisar Bagh. On arrival an address will be presented by the Taluqdars and replied to by His Excellency. Their Excellencies will then view the entertainment of fireworks, etc., provided by the Taluqdars.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the address presented by the Municipality :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmood, Earl of Minto, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"May it please your Excellency. On behalf of the citizens of Lucknow we respectfully beg to tender to your Excellency and Lady Minto our most cordial welcome on this your first visit to Lucknow. It is just a year since your Excellency's illustrious predecessor Lord Curzon visited us for the last time. We shall always remember with gratitude the interest he was graciously pleased to take in the welfare of our city and when we find that your Excellency has so early in your Viceroyalty and amidst such great and pressing responsibilities, found time to honour us with your presence we confidently anticipate a like favour at your hands as we, on our side, shall always strive to render to your Excellency our most loyal service and our most heartfelt welcome.

"We have lately had the distinguished honour of receiving their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose gracious kindness and condescension won the hearts of all, rich and poor, and confirmed, if it were necessary, those sentiments of devotion and loyalty to his most gracious Majesty and the Royal Family which it has always been the pride of our citizens to entertain. Their Royal Highnesses' visit is to be commemorated by the establishment in Lucknow of a Medical College for the Provinces. We confidently trust that the great and beneficent work to be accomplished by this College, in the future, will for ever commend the names of their Royal Highnesses to the loyal remembrance of our people.

"Our task we submit to your Excellency is in some respects one of exceptional difficulty. Unlike the great commercial cities of the sea coast which your Excellency knows, the history of Lucknow under the British Government is not one of unbroken progress. Our city like many of its citizens is in the position of a once favoured courtier who has lost court favour, and instead of monopolising the wealth of a kingdom has to face the stern problem of earning daily bread. Your Excellency is well aware of the distress that hangs over a large part of these Provinces. While we have been mercifully spared the effects of a serious failure of the harvests in our immediate neighbourhood, which however we had to undergo last year, nevertheless the rise of prices occasioned by such failure elsewhere is keenly felt by our poor classes. While we have not yet found it necessary to initiate any relief measures we shall be prepared to do so if required, for we assure your Excellency that we feel the subsistence of our poorer classes to be our gravest concern. We again beg to tender to your Excellency and Lady Minto our most loyal welcome."

In reply to the Lucknow Municipal address, H.E. Lord Minto said : "I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Municipal Board and the citizens of Lucknow for the cordial welcome they have extended to me on my first visit to their city. I have long looked forward to visiting Lucknow, and am glad that I have been able to do so, so early in my term of office.

"I must congratulate you heartily on the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses were deeply interested in all they saw here, and I trust that the Medical College which is to be the outcome of their stay amongst you may prove an inestimable benefit to the population and a lasting memorial of its loyalty. The people of the United Provinces have, indeed, every right to be proud of the energy and liberality which has so rapidly ensured the success of the movement they themselves inaugurated.

"I assure you of my sincere sympathy in the distress which I know too well is afflicting a portion of the population. I realise the difficulties an increase in prices must entail, and I know, too, that should occasion unfortunately arise you will do all in your power to mitigate the sufferings of your poorer classes. Yet I hope that as years go on you may find that there is still much promise in the future and that the former prosperity of your City may be returned to it in double measure. It has been a great pleasure to Lady Minto and myself to come amongst you to-day, and I again thank you for the kindness of the reception you have extended to us.

RECEPTION BY THE TALUQDARS.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 1.

The following address was presented to Lord Minto by the Taluqdars last evening :—

To His Excellency, the Most Honourable, Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond-Elliot, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund of Melgund in the county of Forfar, Baron Minto of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"May it please your Excellency. We the Taluqdars of Oudh beg most respectfully to offer your Excellency a most cordial welcome to our Province and further we beg to thank your Excellency and the Countess of Minto for having graciously honoured us with your presence this evening. In this historic hall recently on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, we had a rare and much valued opportunity of expressing our loyalty to the Throne and to-night we have only to repeat to your Excellency that the Taluqdars of Oudh regard loyalty to their Sovereign as their most cherished prerogative. In welcoming your Excellency to Oudh we cannot forget the ancient connection of your Excellency's family with the Provinces. Writing in 1845, some twelve years before annexation by the British, Sir Henry Lawrence mentioned your Excellency's distinguished ancestor as being a Governor-General who had always dealt considerately with Oudh and applied to his political dealings with the country the high principals which govern the private life of English Gentlemen. We also remember that your Excellency, a landowner like ourselves, has already shown sympathy with the landowners of this country who endeavour, to the best of their ability, to meet the many claims that fall so thickly on them as the country progresses. Speaking to the Taluqdars of Oudh nearly fifty years ago Lord Canning predicted that the continued success of England's Government, as now administered in Oudh, would be a standing proof that in spite of bygone animosities and the broadest differences of race, religion and social usage a generous and trustful rule was the surest way to make a loyal and dutiful people. We humbly submit that events have justified the large hearted sagacity of Lord Canning, and we feel confident that Lord Canning's policy is safe in the hands of your Excellency whose wisdom, experience and generous sympathy are now known at the farthest limits of the great Empire to which it is our privilege to belong.

"In conclusion we offer our fervent prayers and confidence hope that Your Excellency's rule may be fraught with happiness to the people placed under your Excellency's care."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is Lord Minto's reply to the address from the Taluqdars of Oudh :—

"Gentlemen. In the address of welcome you presented to me at Calcutta you very courteously expressed a hope that I might soon be able to visit the capital of Oudh, and it is a great pleasure to me to be able to realise that hope and to have this opportunity of being received by you in this hall, so full of the history of bygone days. I am glad to think, too, that their Royal Highnesses were able to hear from yourselves the expression of that loyalty to the Sovereign which the Taluqdars of Oudh have so carefully cherished. It is deeply interesting to me to hear from you of the ancient connection of my family with the Province. I have been told that when my ancestor Lord Minto was in India, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan was the ruler of Oudh, and that he was the best and wisest administrator the Province ever had, and it is not impossible that the two broadminded statesmen had many views in common. I told you, I think, at Calcutta that as a landowner myself I could fully sympathise with you in the many responsibilities thrown upon you. People unconnected with the management of landed estates appear often to be incapable of understanding the difficulty of fulfilling the responsibilities the ownership of land always carries with it, but whatever these difficulties may be, I am sure that in every country the secret of success lies in the friendly relations which ought to exist between landlord and tenant, between ryot and Taluqdar, in the recognition that what is good for one is good for the other and that mutual assistance can alone ensure general prosperity. I hope that the surroundings of this rapidly changing modern world will not impair the characteristic individuality of the Taluqdars and that the administration of their great properties will tend to draw their own interests closer and closer to those of the agricultural population.

"I am glad, indeed to hear from you, gentlemen, that the noble words of Lord Canning have been justified, whilst you yourselves may well be proud of the influence your own sterling qualities have had in ensuring the success of his prediction.

"I again beg to thank the Taluqdars sincerely for the cordiality of the welcome they have extended to Lady Minto and myself on the occasion of our first visit to this beautiful city."

The Taluqdar's adress last night was presented in a richly got up Kharita and handsome gold lace. Garlands were placed round their Excellencies' necks at the close of the entertainment.

This morning before breakfast their Excellencies motored to the Dilkusha, the La Martiniere and Sikandra Bagh and spent several hours in looking over the interesting buildings.

This evening his Excellency motors to visit the big Imambara and the site of the new Medical College, and on return their Excellencies will attend the evening service at Christ Church.

Their Excellencies and Staff after an early dinner leave here for Agra at 10 to-night, followed by his Honour and Lady Latouche, half an hour later.

EUROPEAN MISSION WORK ON THE HOOGLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Rev. J. A. Macdonald, first of two Ministers recently chosen for pastoral work among European mill assistants up and down the Hoogly as well as among the European crews of vessels visiting the Port, arrived in Calcutta on Friday by the steamer City of York.

NEW LIBRARY AT SIRSI.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRSI, MARCH 31.

The opening ceremony of the Pandit Library at Sirsi was performed to-day by Sirdar Panse, C. S., our popular Collector, in the presence of a large gathering consisting of the leading gentlemen of the town of all castes and creeds.

The building was tastefully decorated, and a native band was in attendance. Mr. Bhimaro, pleader, and Mr. Anantrao Nadig made speeches specially touching upon the munificent gift of the donor, Mr. Pandit. Sirdar Panse, in an eloquent speech, also eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Pandit both to the Municipality and to the public in general and pointed out the necessity and usefulness of such institutions. He further exhorted others to follow the noble example set by Mr. Pandit, and amidst enthusiastic cheers declared the library open.

Mr. Pandit then thanked Sirdar Panse for his kind remarks and the other gentlemen for attending. The proceeding terminated with hearty cheers for his Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE POONA CANTONMENT LAND SUIT.

POSSESSION DELIVERED TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

The Poona land resumption case after a lengthy litigation extending for about three years Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, of Poona, on behalf of the Bombay Government took possession of house No. 1 Queen's Gardens, from Mr. Wamanrao Chiplunker and Mr. Ganpatghir Bholaghir, executors of the estate of the late Mr. Hari Rowjee to whom the property belonged. This was done under the orders of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Dittrict Judge of Poona, who on the Saturday previous decreed that the bungalow on question be delivered into the possession of Government within eight days.

The original suit for the resumption of land was filed on behalf of the Bombay Government in the District Magistrate Court at Poona very, in nearly three years ago, against Messrs. Wamanrao Chiplanker, Hari Rowjee (since deceased) Ganpatghir Bholaghir and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit (tenant at the time). It subsequently developed into a suit by the Secretary of State against the above named defendant. Mr. Lucas, then Sessions Judge of Poona, who heard arguments of both sides, delivered a lengthy judgment in which he heard that the suit was non tenable and accordingly dismissed it with costs in favour of defendants, The case next went up in revision to the Bombay High Court who found in favour of the Secretary of State in so far that according to the Cantonment Code resumption of land could legally be enforced after a Committee of Arbitration, consisting of five officers, had decided upon the question of compensation to be rewarded to the defendants in view of Government resumption. The Committee was eventually appointed and the award of Rs. 20,000 was made to the owners of the property against the latters claim of Rs. 40,000. Finally an order was applied for by Mr. Davar Public Prosecutor, who represented Bombay Government all throughout in the case for the legal possession of the bungalow, and Mr. Kincaid granted it. This is the first case of its kind in India which has stood the severe test at litigation and has finally ended in a defeat of Mr. Wamanrao Chiplunker who contested the suits to the bitter end. No. 1, Queen's Gardens, is now Government property.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Money Market and the Budget.

WASTE CLOTHS IN DEMAND.

MR. EDGAR JOWETT'S CALCULATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

One favourable influence of the near future will almost certainly be the condition of the Money market, for everything indicates ease after the end of this month, which means the end of the financial year. There is a good deal of stringency at times now and the market cannot quite free itself from indebtedness to the Bank, but the heavy Government disbursements will soon begin and will probably prevent the market becoming much tighter than it is now even amid the year-end stress. And then, after that, there will be the flood of the dividend distributions and all should be ease. There is even hope of reduction in the Bank rate, but against that may be put the fear of gold withdrawals for New York. We are now at that period of the spring when the taxpayer's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of the Budget, and it is rather difficult to see where, in the immediate future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to get the money for the resuscitation of the Sinking Fund and the consequent strengthening of high-class securities. A sum of three millions sterling of interest is about to be set free by the expiry of terminable annuities, and that presumably will be used but from the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country there is no promise of reform. According to the most reliable estimates, this year will end with a realised surplus of about three quarters of a million sterling, and the official estimates of expenditure for the coming year, 1906-7, will give the Chancellor of the Exchequer a surplus of only a million and a half sterling to play with in his Budget statement. There is no hope of reduced taxation, but on the other hand the Chancellor dare scarcely propose to increase its burden and if he does not it is difficult to see how we are going to pay off any appreciable amount of debt. That is where the genius of the new Chancellor will come in and perhaps in his attempts to surmount the difficulty he will make certain adjustments of taxation and treat us to a thrillingly heroic Budget.

But for the fact that we are now in the course of a nineteen-day account, when nothing good can possibly happen, it might almost be supposed that the Stock Exchange had taken a turn for the better, that business is improving, that the markets are hopeful and buoyant. Since that dread settlement at which nothing happened but the disappearance of a jobber who left his sureties to settle with his creditors, the scene has been changed ; the Stock Exchange feels that it has been raised from the depths of darkness to realms of dazzling light. We are not exactly "after Algeciras" yet, but the feeling is general that we soon shall be ; the Conference and confidence go hand in hand. Berlin, which ought to know, has been buying heavily. It would be difficult to exaggerate the relief brought to the world of finance as it anticipates markets no longer Morocco-bound. The removal of the tension would have not only a general effect, but also the particular effect of staving off another great danger. By re-establishing confidence in France it would render the Russian loan possible, and thus give Russian finance another lease of life. And France in her nervousness has hoarded enough gold and speculative power not only to furnish Russia with the desperately needed loan, but to impart activity and higher prices to all the stocks and shares in which she takes an interest, including South Africans. After Algeciras the only adverse influence with which the markets will have to contend will be the uncertainty of the Government's attitude towards South Africa, and there seems to be amelioration even in that respect. That will be the only adverse influence until, of course, another arises, and we may all hope that this other will not be of so serious a nature as even the vague possibility of war in Europe.

Manufacturers of all classes of waste goods are at present well engaged on old contracts and in some instances they experience considerable difficulty in procuring the necessary usual counts of yarn for their pressing and in many cases overdue orders. Spinners especially of the better class of condensor wefts, are extremely busy, and as this material is now extensively used in various makes of fancy goods sellers are able to secure a comparatively high price for their production. The home trade now takes large quantities of waste plains and twills, principally in the finished state. Whole sale clothiers and makers up are for the moment eager purchasers of such goods for pocketing and lining. Shippers of the cized goods made from preparation "waste are fairly busy particularly for the North African and Tripoli markets, though at the present range of prices most of the orders are for the narrowest and lowest makes. The inquiries for the better grades of twills and plain suitable for the Levant are scarcely up to expectations although some improvement is noticeable in the cloths that usually go to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The reports from the West Coast of Africa are not very satisfactory, the demand of this market being only for small lots at very low prices. Some specialities in fancy striped waste goods, however, continue to sell well in some of the larger coast towns Condensor weft goods for dyeing are in but moderate demand the inquiries being chiefly for Senegal and other French colonies.

The advance in prices for colonial wool at the London auctions and the buoyant and sanguine feeling prevailing at Bradford suggest that not very much heed is being paid to the prospect of increased supplies. It may be argued that the demand is expanding more rapidly than supplies, but it will probably be found on the 30th of June next that the exports from Australia alone will have gone up by close on 50 per cent. in the short space of two years. Moreover, it now looks as if the present season will prove to be more prosperous than either of the two preceding ones, for abundant rains are reported as having fallen in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, so that in those States (which are by far the most important from a wool-producing point of view) large percentages of lambs are practically assured also another increase in wool exports, which will probably approach if it does not exceed 3,00,000 bales. Such an increase would raise the wool production of Australia to 1,700,000 bales—100,000 bales more than was ever exported in the palmy days before the drought. When the mail to hand this week left Australia for more importance was being attached to these considerations than for the movement is the case amongst consumers either at Bradford or on the Continent.

Bearing on this question of Australian wool supplies, there is an estimate made by Mr. Edgar Jowett, a large Queensland wool, grower, who for many years past has been singularly accurate in his forecast. Mr. Jowett's method of making his estimate although simple, involves much labour. He obtains from pastoralists who have finished shearing the totals for the current year in the four principal wool-producing State of Queensland, New South Wales' Victoria, and South Australia, and then comparing these returns with those from the same stations for the previous year, he calculates from these data the increase of decrease in each of the four States and the gross increase or decrease of the Commonwealth. His calculation for the wool season 1905-6 are as follows :—"Victorian stations which cut 69,945 bales in 1904 cut 68,649 bales in 1905, the decrease being 1,296 bales, or 2 per cent. This on 225,000 bales of Victorian wool grown in 1904 would give a decrease of 4,560 bales in 1905 for the whole of Victoria. New South Wale' stations, which cut 207,393 bales in 1904 cut 263,738 bales in 1905, the increase being 56,445 bales, or 27 1-2 per cent. This on 640,533 bales produced in 1904 would give an increase of 174,500 bales for the whole of New South Wales. South Australian stations, which cut 49,50[illegible] in 1904 cut 53,742 bales in 1905, the increase being 4,240 bales, or 8[illegible]1-2 per cent.

Concluded on page 7.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIND COURTS' BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the Secretariat, Bombay his Excellency Lord Lamington Governor of Bombay, presiding. There were also present :—Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M. R. A. C., C. S. I., Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Hon. Mr. Montegu de Pomeroy Webb, C. I. E., Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A., Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandakar, C. I. E., Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Hon. Sir Walter C. Hughes, K. C. I. E., Hon. Mr. George Owen William Dunn, J. P., Hon. Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Hon. Mr. Sardar Muhammad Yakub Shaik Ismail, C. I. E., Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Hon. Mr. Malcolm Couper Gibb, Hon. Mr. Ernest Barkley Ralkes, Advocate General ; Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., Hon. Sirdar Navroji Padamji and Hon. Mr. William, Henry White.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LAND-REVENUE IN BROACH.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh asked (a) Will Government be pleased to say in how many villages general orders under sections 141 and 142 of the Land-Revenue Code prohibiting the reaping and removal of crops without notice to Revenue-officers were made in the Broach district and in how many they were not made ? (b) Will Government be pleased to say what were the grounds for issue of such general orders ?

Government replied that the exact number of such villages had not been reported, and that orders had been issued owing to a fear founded on past experience that people would endeavour to evade payment of revenue justly due from them.

The same member asked (a) Will Government be pleased to say whether in the district of Broach proclamations were issued prohibiting agriculturists from selling their produce and the people generally from purchasing it without the intervention of the talati ? (b) Will Government be pleased to say under which section of the Land-Revenue Code these proclamations were made ?

The Government replied to these questions in the negative.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh further asked (a) Will Government be pleased to say in how many talukas the usual dates for the payment of the instalments of the Government land-revenue were altered and earlier dates were fixed for their payment ? (b) Will Government be pleased to mention the reasons for making such alterations ?

The answer given by Government was "In the Broach district earlier dates for the payment of instalments of land-revenue were fixed in the Broach, Ankleshvar, Amod, Jambusar and Wagra talukas. Following precedent and with the sanction of the Commissioner the dates were made earlier because of the unusually early maturing of the cotton crop ; the rayats were put in possession of funds and could therefore more conveniently pay the revenue much earlier than ordinarily.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS ACT.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh also asked (a) Will Government be pleased to say if their attention is drawn to the fact that in the Presidency of Madras advances under the Agricultural Loans Act are made by Government to the agriculturists for the purchase of pumps and engines for drawing water, that the supervision of the installation is carried out by Government officers free of expense and a school has been opened for training boys from up-country in fitters work and the management of pumps and engines ? (b) Do Government propose to adopt a like plan for this Presidency ?

Government replied "Government believe that the Madras rules authorise the grant of loans not exceeding Rs. 2,000 for the erection of double mots or other contrivances for raising water, but have no information with regard to the subject matter of the remainder of the Honourable Members question. Inquiry will however be made as to the character of the action taken in Madras. The rules in force in this Presidency do not prohibit the grant of loans for the purchase of pumps or engines for purpose of irrigation and takavi has been granted for this purpose in the only instance Government know of in which an application was made. The result, however, was not a success. If any further applications are made, they will be sympathetically treated on their merits.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

The same member by asked the Government (a) Will Government be pleased to say whether in the month of February last, 32 subjects of the Bhavnagar State who were earning their wages by picking cotton in the villages of the Chorasi taluka were taken in police custody were sent under such custody from their respective villages to Surat from Surat to Olpad, from Olpad to Hansot from Hansot to Ankleshvar and from Ankleshvar to Broach ? (b) Will Government be pleased to say for what offence were they so taken in custody and removed ? (c) Will they be pleased to say what ultimately became of these men and how long they had to remain in custody ? (d) Will they be pleased to say what arrangement was made for feeding them till they were removed to their final destination ? (e) Will they be pleased to say whether these persons had to beg for their food all along from the time they were taken in custody in the Chorasi taluka ? (f) Will they be pleased to say whether the number of these men increased in the course of the journey, and, if so, in what way ?

The reply from Government was (a) So far as Government can ascertain the Honourable Member has been misinformed if he refers as is believed to a certain wandering gang which passed from Surat to Broach district about the time indicated. (b) Nobody was taken into custody. (c) It is not known where they ultimately went. They were never in custody. (d) They followed their ordinary avocation without hindrance. (e) They were never taken into custody. Possibly some of them begged. (f) Government are unable to say.

VILLAGE POLICE AT DHOLKA.

In answer to questions put by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta regarding additional police at Dholka Government replied:—"The Honourable Member is referred to the papers placed on the Table at the request of the Honourable Mr. Parekh. The police are not "punitive" but additional and are enrolled in order to supply the place of that assistance which section 45 of Criminal Procedure Code requires village headmen and others to render ; assistance which the people of Dholka taluka have so far not given. The people have the remedy in their own hands. If they will work with the police and fulfil the obligations placed on them by law there would be no need for employment of extra police at their cost. The latest information Government have is that the outlaws have left the taluka and are near Petlad in Gaekwari Territory. They visited Dholka for the "Moburrum." At present the District Magistrate has engaged only half the additional police. With the re-arrest of the outlaws all need for the Services of additional police would of course cease."

FAMINE RELIEF.

In reply to a series of questions put by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta re-famine relief in different parts of the Presidency, Government reply was :—"The rates of wages paid on Famine Works are those prescribed by the Famine Relief Code under which wages vary with the price of the staple food grain of the district. The famine works opened comprised the construction of roads and repairs to and extensions of tanks : in the Ahmednagar district "tals" are being constructed in the fields of agriculturists as village relief works. In the Bijapur and Belgaum districts the forests have been thrown open to fresgrazing and the freecutting of grass. Under section 224 of the Famine Relief Code the Commissioners are empowered to grant a similar concession and no doubt have done so wherever it is required."

GRAZING FEES.

The Honourable Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta asked (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a statement showing the rates of grazing-fees charged by Government in the different parts of the Presidency : (1) to agriculturists, (2) to professional graziers. (3) to others ? (b) Is such fee charged even in respect of cattle that are not sent to the forest for grazing and if so, in what cases and why ? (c) Is it true that the fee charged in respect of the cattle of non-forest villages is double of that charged for the cattle of forest villages ? If so, why ?

Government replied as follows :—(a) "Grazing-fees are levied according to the scales laid down in the rules prescribed by Government Resolution No. 3395, dated the 23rd May 1899, and paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5052, dated the 13th August 1896, with the modifications introduced by Government Resolution No. 1608, dated the 8th March 1898, which was fixed on the Editor's Table. Copies of these Resolutions are now laid on the Council Table. The scale laid down by the earlier of these three Resolutions is in force in the Panch Mahals and Thana districts, that prescribed by the second Resolution which originally applied only to Kanara was in 1898 applied to all districts in the Presidency exclusive of Panch Mahals and Thana (slight alterations having since been made in some cases) with the modification that where the villagers preferred it they might pay a lump sum equivalent to the fees leviable on all the cattle of the villages, the villagers themselves distributing their proportionate liability. The Commissioners of the Central and Southern Divisions have been asked to

endeavour to introduce the lump payment system, wherever possible. (b) Government have no information that grazing-fees are charged for cattle which do not graze in the forests; but where the lump payment system is in force the amounts is calculated on the total number of cattle in the villages. (c) Cattle of Forest villages are charged half the fees charged on cattle in nonforest villages, because as a rule villages of the former class have contributed portions of their "gairan" to neighbouring forest blocks.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked "Whether the Committee appointed to consider the needs of the Grant Medical College have made their report, and, if so, whether Government will be pleased to lay the same on the Table?"

The reply was:—"As the Honourable Member was informed last year, the question is one that must form the subject of Government of India orders. Government can give no information at present."

The same member asked whether there are any chances of the work of erection of a hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College being taken in hand at an early date?

Government replied:—"Plans and estimates for a hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College on the Agripada estate are under preparation in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government and the question of its erection will be considered on receipt of plans and estimates, but from the information at present available no funds can be provided for the work during the year 1906-1907."

UNCLAIMED BALANCES CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, asked will Government be pleased to state—(a) the amount of unclaimed balances credited to Government out of the total sum deposited by pilgrims during the season of 1904-1905 for the purchase of return railway tickets, (b) the manner in which it is proposed to utilize the amount?

Government replied:—The unclaimed balances on account of railway coupons issued to pilgrims amounted at the end of the year 1905 to Rs. 12,715. These balance are placed to the credit of a fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims, which is administered by the Commissioner of Police.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN VICINITY OF HINDU TEMPLES.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked (a) Is it true that a license has been granted for the opening of a shop for the sale of country-liquor at Gaumdevi in house No. 14? (b) Is it true that that house is in close proximity to two Hindu temples, one didicated to Shri Gram Devi and the other to Shri Narbadeshwar Mahadev? (c) Is it is true that the houses in the neighbourhood of the said house are occupied by respectable Hindu familes? (d) Is it true that the Trustees and Managers of the said temples and the inhabitants of the locality sent protest to the Collector of Bombay against the location of the said shop but that in spite of such protests the license has been granted? (e) Is it true that last year the same licensee applied for a license to open a shop for the same purpose in another house in the same locality but the license was refused owing to similar protests? (f) Have Government considered the desirebility of revoking the license referred to in (a)?

Government replied:—It is not true that a license has been granted for the opening of a shop for the sale of country-liquor at Gaumdev in house No. 14. An application to transfer an existing license to house No. 14 has been received and is under consideration. The usual notices have been issued and four petitions of objection received.

THE LAW LECTURER AT THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked (a) Is it true that Mr. Sivaksh Cawsji Davar who has been recently appointed Law Lecturer at the Deccan College Poona, holds no University degree at all and has not passed any University examination in law? (b) Is it true that the subjects which he will have to teach as such Law Lecturer are Roman and General Jurisprudence? (c) Is it true that the only examination in law which he has passed is the District Pleadership examination and that Roman Law and General Jurisprudence are not in the list of subjects prescribed for that examination? (b) Is it true that among the legal practitioners in Poona there are some Barristers-at-Law and Bachelors of Law and that they have had to go through a course of Roman Law and General Jurisprudence? (c) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons which induced them to give the appointment in question to Mr. Davar?

Questions (a), (b), and (d) were anwered in the affirmation by Government. The rest of the Government reply was:—Government believe that Mr. Davar has a competent knowledge of the subjects in question although they are not included in the course prescribed for the District Pleaders' examination which he has passed. The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to clause (c). The appointment was made because it was regarded as the best arrangement that could be made.

RAISING FUNDS BY LOTTERY.

The Honourable Mr. Daji abaji Khare asked: Is it a fact that a proposal was placed before the Collector of Dharwar by the Dharwar Municipality for obtaining the sanction of Government fora lottery with a view to raise funds to enable the Municipality to construct water-works for the city? If so, will Government be pleased to state the result of that proposal?

Government replied that no such proposal had reached them.

RELIEVING DHARWAR FROM WATER FAMINE.

The same member asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what measures are intended to be taken to relieve Dharwar from the evils of a water famine from which that town suffers every year?

The answer given by Government was:—"A scheme was prepared in 1896, estimated to cost Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs, but had to be abandoneneu as the local bodies could not meet the cost as nothing further has since been done in the matter. In 1896 a proportion of Dharwar people petitioned Government against the scheme."

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

MEETINGS IN ENGLISH AND MARATHI.

The same member asked.—"Is it a fact that the proceedings of the meeting of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri are conducted in English?"

Government replied.—"The proceedings of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri are not conducted in English entirely. Matters are discussed in English and also in vernacular for the benefit of members not acquainted with English, and thus the proceedings may be said to be conducted both in English and Marathi.

SIND COURTS AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton in moving the second reading of the Bill further to amend the constitution of the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the Province of Sind, said:—"I rise to move the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act declaring the constitution of the Courts in Sind. The object of the Bill as explained at the last meeting is to substitute for the Sadar Court in Sind and for the District and Sessions Court for Karachee, a Court of at least three Judges to be called the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It has been carefully criticized by the select Committee which has, I am glad to say submitted a unanimous report explaining the alternations introduced in the Bill. The amendment of the first clause to enable Government to introduce the new Act at its discretion is obviously necessary. Appointments have to be made and arrangements carried out before the day on which the Act will actually take affect. It is hoped that if his Excellency the Viceroy's assent is received pretty soon, the new law will come into operation early in June Clause re-amendment in clause 2 calls for no remarks. The addition of clause 3 A repeals section 7 authorising persons to petition the Sadar Court by post. It is thought that in these days of early communication it is unnecessary to preserve this practice any longer. There are many objections to it. Clause 3 B has been the occasion of some criticism. But it seems desirable while allowing the Chief Court to suspend during enquiry the power of removal from office of a Sub-Judge must rest with the authority who has the power of appointment. Fortunately the instances in which the power of removal has to be exercised are so rare that it is impossible to appeal to practice or precedent. In these circumstances it seems better to assimilate the law on the subject to that contained in Section 34 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act. No remarks seem called for about the alterations made in clauses 4 and 5 A. As regards clause 7 relating to Thar and Parkar several representations have been submitted to Government. Some wish certain parts of Thar and Parkar to be placed under the ordinary Courts. Others object with equal vigour. The question is one that can only be settled by those on the spot. The clause as finally amended makes no change in existing jurisdictions but the provisor give the power to Government to bring the whole or any part of the exempted district, under the ordinary Courts. This power will doubtless be exercised if a suitable case is established. I see amendments standing in Sir Firozeshah Mehta's name which will be discussed when they come on. I have to move some amendments but they do not involve any question of principle and are merely to supply omissions notified by the draftsmen. I now move the second reading of the Bill."

The proposition was carried.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Bill section by section.

AMENDMENTS.

To Clause 1 of the Bill, which gave the title of the Act and provided as to when it would come into force the Hon Mr. Fulton moved an amendment to add the following clause: "(3) All proceedings pending on such day in the Sadar Court or in the District Court or Court of Sessions of Karachi shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and shall be tried, heard and determined as if they had been instituted in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and all appeals and applications in suits or other matters pending on such day in any Court which but for the passing of this Act would have lain to the Sadar Court or the District Court or Court of Sessions of Karachi shall be deemed to lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner."

The amendment was agreed to.

BARRISTER V. CIVILIAN JUDGE.

Clause 2 laid down the constitution of the new Court.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved an amendment to substitute for the words "One of the Additional Judicial Commissioners shall be a barrister of not less than five years' standing,", the following words, namely:—"The Judicial Commissioner of Sind shall be a barrister of not less than five years' standing." Sir Pherozeshah said he found from the statement of objects and reasons that this was an attempt to give Sind something like a High Court. If that was so prima facie one would think that they would follow the procedure laid down in the Letters Patent for the appointment of the Judges of the High Court. Now, under the Letters Patent the Chief Justice was a barrister, and if it was intended to give the Sind Court the status of a High Court, the Chief Judge or the Judicial Commissioner should be a barrister. But independently of this, the reason why he moved this amendment was that while he had entertained the highest opinion of the ability and capacity of the members of the Civil Service, he had always considered that there was one drawback in regard to the discharge of their duties. It was that they had never practised at the bar, and those who were conversant with the working of the High Court knew that the judges who had had some practice at the bar had a better appreciation of evidence and other questions rising out of complicated cases than a civilian judge however competent he might be. He had always considered this also that it was the chief Judge who gave stamp and character to the Court over which he presided, and that was particularly noticeable in regard to the High Courts in the various Presidencies. It seemed to him that a barrister, judge would be in a position to give more of that character and efficiency than a civilian judge. He repeated that he did not say this in depreciation of the capacity of a civilian judge. He must say that the judicial service had supplied the finest judges in India, as for example, Sir Raymond West and Sir Maxwell Melville. They were the finest judges who had sat on the bench. But they were exceptional cases. There was also another reason which had been put forward by the mercantile community and it was that a barrister, judge had a greater command of commercial law than a civilian judge. The civilian judge did not come in contact with commercial cases so much as barristers practising in the High Court. This question was largely agitated in Bengal and Burma some time ago when it was proposed to fill the place of the Chief judge at Burma by a civilian judge. A strong protest was made by the mercantile community there, but the Government of India was for same reason or other inexorable. He did not know how this question would affect this Council, but he asserted that the reasons for selecting the Judicial Commissioner from among practising barristers were very strong. The Hon. Mr. Dixit seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarker suggested that one of the Additional Judicial Commissioner should be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

The Advocate-General said it had been the practice to appoint Judicial Commissioners from the profession when there were barristers available who were fit for the it. One always had a natural predisposition in favour of members of one's own profession, and he agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that they should get a barrister for these positions whenever they could. But they must remember that in this country there were limitations to their numbers and that there were few practising barristers amongst them, and it was not always easy to find barristers willing to enter the service with only the hope of serving as a Judicial Commissioner at Karachi.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton said he regretted he was not able to accept Sir Pherozeshah's amendment but,

Sir Pherozeshah having re-read the amendment remarked that there were precedents for accepting an amendment of this kind.

His Excellency finally adjourned this discussion for a short time in order that they might be assured of their powers.

At a later stage of the proceedings the Hon. Mr. Fulton said they had now given consideration to the matter but they were unable to accept the amendment because it was not macerial. As the law stood it was quite open to Government to appoint barristers to all three of the Judgeships. Were they to accept Dr. Bhandaker's suggestion they would be in exactly the same position but it might be taken to indicate a change of policy, and at present no such change was contemplated. Therefore they were unable to accept the amendment.

The Hon Sir P. Mehta said he would not press the amendment.

POWERS OF THE COURT.

Clauses 2 and 3 having been agreed to, the Council proceeded to consider clause 4, the adoption of which was moved by the Hon. Mr. Fulton.

Sir P. M. Mehta submitted as an amendment that the whole of section 9 E, clause 4, be omitted. The section is as follows:—"9 E. Section 182 of the Code of the Civil Procedure and section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to any proceeding in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. In that Court the Judge shall, as the deposition of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance thereof, which shall be written and signed by the Judge with his own hand and shall form part of the record. Where the Judge is unable to make such a memorandum he shall cause the reason to be recorded, and the memorandum shall be made in writing from his dictation in open Court."

Sir P. M. Mehta said that he based his objection on two grounds. The first was that the section was undesirable in itself and secondly it did not accomplish what it set out to do, namely the raising of the Court to the same position as that of a High Court. Under the section the Sind Court would not have the power of making its own rules as to the taking down of evidence. The High Court had such powers and it was instructive to notice that the High Court had exercised that power and had made rules for the taking down of evidence almost identical to those in the Civil Procedure code. He had the greatest repugnance to the word "substance." It might mean nothing at all. He had had a long experience in Mofussil District Courts, and whenever the word "substance" had been used it means that the evidence taken down was of a most meagre character. Whenever they gave power to a judge to take down the substance of a memorandum it was nearly always impossible to tell what the witness really did say. He thought it would be more desirable to follow the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Greater time might be occupied, but they would secure a strict administration of Justice. He appealed to his learned friend not to take this retrograde step in only requiring the substance of the evidence, but to apply the Civil Service Code. If he were not prepared to go so far he (the speaker) asked him to give the Court power to make rules for the purpose of taking evidence 93. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall record evidence in such manner as it by rule with the sanction of the Local Government from time to time directs Section 182 of the Code of Civil Procedure and section 353 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 shall not apply to any proceedings in such Court after such rule has been sanctioned.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta intimated his acceptance of the amendment in favour of his own.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

HONOUR TO MR. WEBB.

Before the members separated, His Excellency presented the Hon. Mr. Webb with the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire which his Majesty the King-Emperor had conferred upon him in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales to Karachi.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

The annual Convocation of the University of Madras for conferring degrees was held yesterday evening, H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, the Chancellor, presiding. There were nearly six hundred candidates presented for the various degrees.

A unique feature of this year's Convocation was that among the candidates for the B. A. degree, there were two Vaishnava Brahmin ladies from the Mysore Maharani's College. They are both of them mothers of several children. They were most enthusiastically cheered as they walked up to receive their diplomas.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rathurst, Lady Wi... Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill ... many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PIPES AND PIPERS.

"WHAUR BE YOUR PIPES AND TABOURS?"

[Lines inspired by a special journey to witness the Church Parade of the Royal Scots and dedicated to the Heathen loon who misled and duped the poet.]

I was born in the village of Auchty—
Mocklebuchan, the county o' Perth—
Within sound and in sight of the Grampians—
The bonniest village on earth.

I came out to India on speci'—
To work in an office or mill,
And I got a loocrative position—
And keep that posi-ti-on still.

Since I came I've not seen Caledonia,
And the kilt and the pipes were a dream
Till the Scots came down here to Colaba,
And I welcomed the pipe-major's scream.

I tell't all my freens that they'd hear'em
If they'd go to the Kirk in the Fort,
And I went to the trouble to bring 'em—
But we found there was nothing o'th' sort.

There was lots of my friends who came with me,
Besides Burns, Muckle Finlay and Scott,
But yest'day there was no parading
I suppose they found marching too hot.

But pipers keep cool in their kilties,
Though tartans a terrible tease
And the trews of the sajers are awfy
For harbouring 'skeeters and fleas.

'Tis trying to march such a distance,
To sit for an hour and feel good,
In the worst of the heat of midsummer,
Which changes in monsoons for mud.

So they've suddenly turn'd 'Piscopalions,
And go to the Church of St. John,
They'd be there in their hundreds, I reckon,
While the Kirk of St. Andrew had none.

Hither this, I suppose, or for reasons
Of State, that we none of us know,
But my friends say they'll never forgive me
For "taking them out for a blow."

They'd bicycled in from Byculla
And got up a heck of a thirst
In looking for pipers and sajers—
On the morning of April the First.

SCALTER WOTT McTAVISH.

AN ALL INDIA PLAGUE PERVENTIVE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the cause of the suffering humanity I have myself voluntarily undertaken to send out to prominent gentlemen and ladies in different parts of India, for free distribution among all classes of people, my antiseptic and antipyretic plague preventive pills (vide my views on "Prevention of Plague published in the "Bombay Gazette" dated the 10th October 1904.) I am also to judiciously combine with the above pills in medicinal doses the most efficacious snake-bite vegetable root discovered by His Highness Sir Jasvantsinghji Bahadur K. C. I. E. Raja Sahib of Saliana State in Central India (vide my article on "The Treatment of Snake-bite published in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 24th May 1904.)

These medicines will greatly help in preventing an attack of Plague and at the same time will fortify the system against the poison of cobra or any other deadly serpent. Ladies and gentlemen using these pills regularly and steadily throughout the year with certain intervals according to directions and advice will find their general health improved and their physical constitution made a proof against the poison of plague as well as the snake-bite.

With this bona-fide object in view I have opened the above-named fund. I request and appeal to all generous minded and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of all parts of India as well as the most Honourable the British Governments and their Officers, every Indian Ruling Chief and different Municipal and District Local Boards and merchant princes of large cities to liberally subscribe towards the above fund, which is solely started for the benefit the Indian people, poor as well as rich, irrespective of caste, creed, or colour, thousands of whom die every year from plague and snake-bite. Nothing less than at least Rs. 100 (one hundred) from the local Governments and Indian Rajas, and Maharajas individually will be accepted and no sum less than Rs. 10, will be received from any lady or gentleman.

From the Municipal Committees, and District Local Boards any amount between Rs. 25, twenty five and fifty will be acknowledged as a contribution for one year. Names of subscribers and places where medicines will be sent for distribution will be periodically published and circulated among the donors.

A staff of medical compounders, pill-makers as well as writing-clerks will be engaged to prepare and despatch regularly the above pills under my personal supervision.

I am quite conscious of my heavy responsibilities in receiving financial aid and making use of the public money, But I sincerely trust and hope that God will help me in carrying out successfully this useful and philanthropic work to the entire satisfaction of all contributors towards this noble object of saving human lives.

One can very well understand the physical as well as the mental strain and labour that I shall have to undergo in carefully preparing the remedies and sending them out to different parts of India and at the same time answering and supplying individual calls.

All this will have to be done in addition to my own medical duties in this renowned State. It will also be quite clear that a gigantic fund of money will be required and will have to be collected for meeting all necessary demands and calls from various parts of India.

For these reasons I have resolved to wait and see the result of my appeal for a couple of month and as soon as I have been able to collect about Rs. 2,000 I will start the work. In conclusion I hope and trust that my humble efforts in helping the poor as well as the rich in fortifying their bodies against the poisons of Plague and snakes will not go in vain and that my appeal for financial aid will be readily and liberally responded to by all philanthropic persons as well as Ruling Powers and public bodies. I request all Indian journals and weeklies to copy and publish this appeal in their own papers.—Yours &c.

SAMALDAS,
Medical Officer.

Saliana, C. I.

PLAGUE AND PILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the great efforts on the part of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality for inoculation, very few people go in for it. Further strenuous efforts have been made by the same department to destroy rats, but the rodent tribe continues to exist. It may be that when there is total destruction of rats, the desired effect may be produced, but it is a question of time.

In the meanwhile plague goes on increasing, claiming many victims every day. May I ask in the cause of suffering humanity, why something else should not be done? Some years ago Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Suleman, Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, introduced plague preventive pills (each containing quinine grs 2, Ipecacuanha gr. 1-4, camphor gr 1-4, and carbolic acid m 1-4. They have been largely used with fairly good result, in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Deccan, and other parts of India, and people have great faith in them. One pill is used once or twice a day.

The Baroda Government has ordered the pills to be sold at one-fourth the cost price. They are sold at the rate of forty per anns, as appears from what has been published in the Administrative "Baroda Government Gazette" dated 28th January 1906.

In the interest of public health I would beg to suggest that the Bombay Municipality, or philanthropic gentleman, who are not wanting in the several communities of the Presidency town, may follow the good example of the Baroda State.—Yours, &c.

AN INHABITANT OF GUJARAT.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major W. D. Gunn, M. R. C. V. S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 3 months' in combination with furlough already granted; Captain A. S. Trydell M. R. C. V. S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, officiates.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, United Provinces, is permitted at his own requestto retire from the service of Government.

Mr. D. B. Horn C. I. E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major W. D. Waghorn, R. E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. P. Sinha, Standing Counsel, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. P. O'Kinealy.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, is granted furlough with effect from the 11th of May to the 4th of August next, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madhub Chunder Ghose officiating.

The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharaji to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to Sir Alexander Pedler resigned.

Mr. G. F. Arnold, Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Sheepshanks I. C. S.

Major H. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S., Surgeon, Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 16th proximo, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days with furlough out of India for six months and one day; Major B. R. Chatterton, I. M. S. is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital.

Mr. J. S. C. Davis is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The services of Mr. Krishnaji Anant Shirole, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C. B. Rawlinson officiates as Revenue Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer.

Major C. H. Pritchard officiates as Resident at Baroda during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Meade.

Major D. H. Cameron is promoted Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, vice Major Watson whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain R. O. B. Taylor, 19th Lancers, succeeds Major Cameron as Adjutantt, Imperial Cadet Corps.

Major W. W. Warner, 30th Lancers is appointed Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, vice Captain Macquoid.

Major C. Davidson, 52nd Sikhs, is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boulderson, Superintendent of the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, is granted 8 months' leave out of India.

DEPARTURE OF THE IONIAN.

THE hired transport Ionian, Captain J. W. Nunan, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with details, consisting of 48 officers, 15 ladies and 7 children, 319 warrant officers, 18 women and 48 5hildren, 1168 men 36 women, and 85 children (in health); 126 men, 27 women and 46 children (ordinary invalids); 45 men, 4 women and 1 child (cot cases); 10 insanes and 24 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Colonel Grant, Late Cameronian	Lieut A M Forteath, 36 Jacobs Horse
Lt Col A C Daniel, and wife R A	Lieut J M Ç Scott, 2nd Rl Scts
Lt Col C E Fannoe, and wife R A M C	Lieut M H C Wickham, Conn Rangers
Lt Col D C Carter, and wife R F A	Lieut Swanston, A V D
Lt Col W V Dickinson, and wife Late Welsh Regt	Lieut A O Creagh, 102 Inf
Lt Col C G Henshaw, R F A	Lieut R C Wray, Dev n, Regt
Lt Col E Pollock, R F A	Lieut H Gamble A V D
Major C R Elliott, and wife R A M C	Lieut C H E Moore Wilts, Regt
Major E H J Reay, and wife Wilts Regt	Lieut C O V Gray, Seaforths
Major L H Bazalgette, and wife Suf Regt	Lieut B D O Hill, 1-2 Gurkhas
Capt Vansagnew, York Regt	Lieut C B Black, Leicester Regt
Capt A M H Forbes, R S Fus	Lieut G W F Phillips, Dur L I
Capt A H D Reach, R F A	Lieut C R Sheriff, Dur L I
Capt H H Turner, wife and child R E	Lieut Dearshall, and wife S and T Corps
Capt G D'Byrne, Roy Brigade	2nd Lt P D L Temple, Kings Own Regt
Capt E C Franco Hayhurst, 2nd K W Fus	2nd Lt P D L Temple, Kings Own Regt
Capt C R L Ronayne, R A M C	2nd Lt O C Gilmour, A and S High
Capt R F Ellery and wife R A M C	2nd Lt R C West, 32rd B F A
Capt and Comsry J J Canterbury, and wife Ordnance	2nd Lt P H Compton, Carabiners
Capt A H Colville wife and 5 children, M W S	Chief Engr Nanc line, B N
Capt A H C Kearsey, 10th Hus	Revd Canney, Ecds Dept
Capt C A Barker, Wilts Regt	Widow of late Capt McCall, I S M D
Lieut B L Lake, A V	Major Lawson, A V D, (from Persia)
Lieut E P Grant, 25th Cav	Wife of Lt Turner and child R A M C
Lieut B Rutherford, R A M C	

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. ELPHNISTONE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Farewell, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following details:—Capt. Da Costa, wife and child, Lieutenant-Turner, R. A. M. C. 32 non-Commissioned officers and men, 13 public and 3 private followers, 10 women and 9 children.

AN INDIAN MOTOR SERVICE.

A NEW service of automobiles, which should be the forerunner of many others, is being inaugurated in the Bombay Presidency by the Western Indian Motor Company of Bombay. Mahableshwar is the station to be served, and it has hitherto been reached from Bombay only by a most trying journey. Train had to be taken to Poona, then a journey made by light railway to Wathar, and thence by tonga, twenty-one miles to the ancient town of Wai, which is famous as being the centre of the Brahma faith. From here the tonga is again taken, and the journey continued by short stages to Mahableshwar. When it is stated that the last eighteen miles of the journey have a mean gradient of 1 in 10, and that the horses employed are not the highest feiss of cattle, the dreary slowness of the journey will be easily realised. A total rise has to be negotiated during the journey of about 7,000 feet. This work henceforth will be entrusted to a fleet of thirteen Beaufort brakes and lorries. The brakes will meet travellers at Poona Station conveying them the seventy-four miles to Mahablesh war in about four hours, hand-bags and other small luggage being carried on the roof of the canopy, while the lorries will bring up the heavy luggage. It is anticipated that a saving of seven to eight hours will thus be effected.

Tests of the vehicles designed for this service were recently made in London, and they showed how well suited the Beaufort is for such work. The car fully loaded was taken through the thick London traffic, and its ability to crawl at five or six miles an hour on top speed without vibration was amply demonstrated. A run was then made up Fitz John's Avenue, Hampstead, where the car showed its ability to climb the pretty severe grade at a speed of at least fifteen miles per hour. The stiff gradient at Netherhall Gardens was several times also climbed at nine or ten miles per hour. The cars are being shod with heavy section Palmer cord tyres.—"The Car."

NO TONGUE CAN TELL SUFFERING

From Itching and Bleeding Eczema—Pain Terrible—Body and Face Covered with Sores—Doctors and Medicines Failed.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with itching and bleeding eczema, until I was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, and I am so grateful I want the world to know, for what helped me will help others. My body and face were covered with sores. One day it would seem to be better, and then break out again with the most terrible pain and itching. I have been sick several times, but never in my life did I experience such awful suffering as with this eczema. I had made up my mind that death was near at hand, and I longed for that time when I would be at rest. I had tried many different doctors and medicines without success, and my mother brought me the Cuticura Remedies, insisting that I try them. I began to feel better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap, and one application of Cuticura Ointment. I continued with the Soap and Ointment, and have taken four bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and consider myself well. Any person having any doubt about this wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies can write to my address. Mrs. Altie Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

ITCHING ECZEMA

And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head, from infancy to age; all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Eczema." Mailed Free.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Pond's Extract

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

FREE TO MEN
A BOOK FULL OF FACTS ABOUT

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

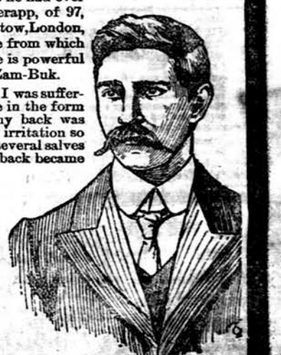
I know that no man remains a weakling because he wants to. I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it; your best days are slipping by. If you want this book, I send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. If you are able, call on my physician for free consultation and a free test.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SORE BACK



"The doctor said my back was the worst he had ever seen." Thus spoke Mr. Alfred H. Lillierapp, of 97, Chewton Road, Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E., in describing the terrible skin disease from which Zam-Buk has just released him. His case is powerful evidence of the unfailing excellence of Zam-Buk.

"For eight weeks," said Mr. Lillierapp, "I was suffering with eruptions in my back, which came in the form of headless pimples, and spread until my back was completely covered, being accompanied by irritation so intense as to prevent my sleeping. I tried several salves and emollients, but found no relief. My back became so bad that I had to have my hands bound up at night to stop me scratching myself. I consulted a doctor, who said my back was the worst he had seen. He gave me medicine and lotion, but they seemed to irritate all the more. In fact, I became quite anxious about it. One evening I read about Zam-Buk, so sent for a sample. My wife used it upon me according to the directions, and I found such a difference that I decided to give Zam-Buk a further trial. Well, I hardly know how to express my gratitude for the benefits I have now derived. My back is now as smooth as I could wish it to be. It is marvellous what Zam-Buk has done."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for sore backs, heat rashes, ulcers, eczema, gouty eczema, ringworms, prickly heat, mosquito-bites, stings, Delhi sores, boils, abscesses, running sores, scalp irritation, festering sores, pimples, piles, and all inflamed and painful conditions of the skin; also for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafings, itch, cramp, stiff joints, sore feet, weak ankles, chapped hands, sprains, stiffness, bad legs, swollen knees, poisoned wounds, lacerated wounds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. Of any chemist or medicine vendor for Re 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2. As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2. As. 6. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE! Send this coupon and 4 anna stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, and obtain a dainty free sample box.

B. G. 25-3-06

Zam-Buk RUB IT IN!

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

FOURTEENTH MEETING.

PUNTERS must have heaved a sigh of relief when the curtain dropped on Saturday lost on the Mahalaxmi Race Course. The interest evinced by the public in racing has been steadily increasing from year to year and the mania of making or losing money has invaded all classes of people. The meeting that has just come to a close may at once be stamped as one of the most disastrous that race-goers have ever had, but from a sporting point of view it was a complete success on which the stewards of the W. I. T. C., are to be congratulated. Never before did a Meeting in Bombay attract so numerous and such classy horses from all parts of India. The Owners, excepting one or two, fared badly, while the Book-makers, from all accounts, have made a whack, and the good fortune that attended them at Calcutta, continued to favour them with greater force here.

Only four faced the barrier in the Pony Consolation Plate, Hazelnut and Chippy Norton opening first and second favourites when towards the end there was a rush for Picture which eventually started at Evens. Hazelnut was considered a moral, by the knowing ones, but she finished a poor third, Virbalja upsetting the pot. In the next race, on form and on the strength of information of a trial gallop, Breakaway was heavily backed and his supporters had no reason to be anxious at any stage of the race, for this Arab won comfortably. That game pony, Bay Middleton, who is always crushed by the Handicapper with heavy weight, once again proved an invaluable friend of the boobies this season. He ran admirably for his impost, but just failed to beat Mumbra, who made all the running, and won in record time of 1 min. 6 secs. The winner must now be ranked among the first class Arab ponies with a bright future before it and Mr. Burn may look forward to earning a bracket with his excellent animal in at least one important event in the coming Poona Meeting. Mr. Gaulstan's candidate, Rustile, carried the Waler race, defeating the favourite Killna, who inspite of his heavy weight, was expected to do the trick. The Andheri Plate went to a rank outsider who turned out to be Ajax. Fifteens and tens could be had on him and it is doubtful whether Aga S. Shah profited by his win to any appreciable extent. Heaps of money were poured on Moored and Precious and the issue seemed actually to lay between both, but the result, as stated, was galling in the extreme to the punters. The Jackal Club Plate proved another upset when Mr. Franks with a well timed finish landed Ebony a winner, beating the favourite Surrey II on the post. Twenties were offered on Mr. Phillips' despised mare. The Auction Plate was, on previous running, a gift for Zuriff who won from pillar to post, Following are the details.

The Pony Consolation Plate. Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Poona 14-2 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 200 or over since 31st March, 1906. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr G K's ch aus m Virbala carried 7st 9lbs
Heeroo 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture carried 7st 8lbs..... Trahan 2
Mr F Potter's ib aus m Hazelnut 8st 5lbs
Bennett 3
Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 9st 10lbs
Burn 4

Betting.—Evens Picture 6 to 4 against Hazelnut 4 to 1 Chippy Norton 6 to 1 Virbala.

Virbala shot out to the front, Picture next, Virbala was going easy and won by half a length, Hazelnut two lengths behind Picture. Time.—1 min. 15 2-5 secs.

New Arab Selling Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1905. Horse entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Hon A Hill Trevor's g a h Breakaway 8-7
Robinson 1
Mr Mahomed Saleh's b a h Unzan 7-12..Abdoola 2
Mr S A Wahed's br a h Mariner 7-13...Oomerkhan 3
Mr Abud Baker's g a h Swordsman, 8-7...Vining 4

Also Ran: Salbook 8-8, Dacoits 8-7, Thunderbolt 8-5, Korkook 8-4, Royal Prince 8-2, Darin 8-1.

Betting.—Evens Nisagara 7-4, Thunderbolt, 6 to 1 Darin 8 to 1. Swordsman Tens Mariner Sherbat and Mascara longer odds the rest.

Breakaway jumped off with the lead followed by Darin and Unzan. Unzan challenged the leader as the distance but Robinson was determined to win the race and he won by a length, three quarters between next two. Time—1min. 8secs.

The Farewell Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; seconds Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Burn's g a h Mumbra, 7-6 .....Vining 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 10-6 .....Robinson 2
Mr Manwell's g a h Young Gazelle, 8-7...Heeroo 3
Mr R R S b a h Rose, 8-12 .....Ames 4

Also ran: Oriental 9-13, Hermit 9-7, Plassy 7-10, Settler cd. 7-10, Sabig cd. 7-5, Admiral Togo cd. 7-3, Salawar cd. 7-0.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Rose 3, to 1 Bay Middleton 4 to 1 Young Gazelle, 5 to 1 Mumbra, 7 to 1 Hermit. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Oriental was left and Rose led out with Mumbra, at the bend latter led Bay Middleton close while Rose went very wide. Mumbra held a good lead but Bay Middleton collared him after a ding dong finish just got the verdict by a head Young Gazelle beating Rose, by three quarters of a length. Time:—1min. 0 1-5 secs.

The Final Plate. Winner, Rs. 700; second Rs. 200 third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's ch aus m Rustile 7-5 .....Vinning 1
Mr R R S, br aus g Killu 9-13.....Ames 2
Aga S Shah's aus h Nat Gould 9-2.....Heeroo 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjees br aus g Tubal Cain 8-9 .....Bennett 4

Also ran: Harpist 9-7, Clynder 8-12, Spirea 8-10, Freelance 8-8, Gum 8-7 Adelaide 8-6, Jubilant 7-10. Victory carried 7-10.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Killua, 2 to 1 Rustile, 5 to 1 Harpist, 6 to 1 Tubal Cain, 7 to 1 Clynder and Spirea. Tens and longer odds the Rest.

Jubilant was left and Rustile led out from Killua and Nat Gould came into third place at the bend. Rustile who was challenged strongly by Killua won by a neck, thalf a length between next two Time:—1 min. 13 3-5 secs.

The Andheri Plate. Winner Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High weight handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax 7-5 ...Abdoola Kamad 1
Mr R R S g a h Precious 9-1 .....Heeroo 2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moored 8-12 .....Robinson 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 8-13...C B Mahomed 4

Also ran: Skylark 9-3, Laffy 8-11, Berlin 8-10, Tachreet 8-8, Arabistan 8-1, Panala 7-6.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Mooreed, 2 to 1 Precious, 3 to 1 Laffy, 8 to 1 Ajax Tens and longer odds the Rest.

Mooreed led out with Ajax at the half mile, Laffy drew near and Ajax took the lead, Precious coming up on the outside. Mooreed on the rails. Ajax maintained his lead and won comfortably by a length from Precious who beat Mooreed by a head. Time—2mins 22 2-5secs.

Jackal Club Plate. Winner. Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Horses which are the bonafide property of Members of the Bombay Hunt which have never won race value, Rs. 50 or over, and which have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by Members of the Bombay Hunt. Weights—Arabs and C. Bs. catch weights over 10st. Other classes catch weights over 12st. Horses not ridden by their owners catch weight over 10st. 4lbs. and 12st. 4lbs. respectively.

Mr R M Phillips's bl aus m Ebony, 12st..... Mr Franks 1
Mr J Crawford's br aus g Surrey II 12st...Owner 2
Lady Jenkin's b aus g Hoaxer 12st. Capt Meynell 3
Mr J H Symington's ch aus g Trumpeter 12st
Mr P Fischer 4

Also ran:—Margharita, Ambrosine, Nimrod, Hobara, Rajah, Redwing, and Penguin.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Surrey II, 7 to 3 Houbara 5 to 1 Hoaxer Fifteens the rest

Trumpeter took the lead followed by Surrey and Hoaxer. At the four furlongs Hoaxer and Ebony began to draw up but Surrey went cantering and appealed to be all over the winner when Ebony was seen coming up very fast and Surrey stopping was beaten by half a length Hoaxer a length. Time—3mins 15 secs.

Addison Plate. Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Selling race for Arabs 14 hands and under. Ponies entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st 7lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances.—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150, or over 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr H H Spence's g a h Zurriff 8st 11lbs...Robinson 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 7st 3lbs.....Bennett 2
A S Oomer's bl a h Sabig 7st 12lbs.....Ismad 4

Also ran:—Prestidigitateur, Kerbo, Cogez, Magna, Omega, Amin, Bookbib, Genius, Czar and Exile.

Farewell and Zurriff were the first to show out, Zurriff took the lead at the half mile and won by a length and three quarters. One and a half between next two. Time 1min. 7 3-5secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races were sailed in a stiff N. W. by N. breeze.

A CLASS.

There were only two starters in this race, "Eileen IV" and "Sapphire." The former made an excellent start with "Sapphire" just over lapping her to windward. It was a good race up to Butcher Island, "Sapphire" being well within her time, when Eileen had the misfortune to carry away her rudder; this put her out of the race leaving "Sapphire" to sail over the remainder of the course to win the prize.

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-30 p m.

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire...	15 30	Capt Mutter R E and Mr R H H Hopkins...	5 21 12	1 25 42
Melody ...	21 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	did not start	
Eileen IV.	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	Gave up	

Course No 2=12·5 miles—Time limit 7-15 p m. Wind N-W by N, Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Sapphire.

B CLASS YACHTS.

It was blowing very fresh at the start, and of the boats entered Mannikin did not start, the others got well away together "Pixie" being first over the Line with "Erin" next and "Yellow Peril" bringing up the rear. On the reach to to Tucker Beacon "Pixie" maintained her lead, "Yellow Peril" having caught "Erin" and they rounded the mark in the above order. It was a dead beat to the W. N. W. Buoy and "Pixie" got well away from the others, "Erin" overhauling "Yellow Peril, the mark being rounded in the above order. On the run to North Karanja both Pixie and "Erin" had trouble with Spinnakers, Erin held hers longest and gained a lot of ground in consequence, "Yellow Peril" had no spinnaker up on this run from North Karanja, however "Pixie" apparently took the better course and eventually beat "Erin" easily by two minutes thirty seconds "Erin" beating "Yellow Peril." It was not "Yellow Peril's" day the wind being evidently too fresh for her.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3 45 p m.

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Pixie.....	Scr	Mr H R Greaves	5 30 20	1 45 20
Mannikin.	3 0	Officers of R A.....	did not start	
Yellow Pl.	1 30	Capt Lewellin	5 52 27	2 5 57
Erin.....	Scr	Mr R H Ireland.....	5 32 50	1 47 50

Course No 1=3·6 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind N-W by N, Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Pixie.

There were nine entries for the Tomtit Class and Small Boats Handicap race, and eight of these came up to the scratch in the very fresh breeze that was blowing. A good start was obtained Lapwing being first over the line, with Meg, Sayonara and Tomtit close behind in the order named. It was a broad reach to N Karanja Buoy and Spinnakers were not generally carried. The mark was rounded first by Sayonara closely followed by Meg. On the beat to P. and O. morning Buoy "B" a very rough sea was met, which did not suit Sayonara who was passed to windward by Meg and Tomtit. Shortly afterwards Sayonara carried away her jib and gave up. Meg judging her course well, was an easy first at "B" Buoy and was followed by Tomtit, Lapwing and Maud in fairly close order. Reaching in to the Committee Vessel there was no change in position and the first round finished with Meg well ahead. A twin round the short course followed in which Tomtit improved her position slightly, but there was no change in order and Meg got the winning gun, but just failed to save her time on Maud who took the first handicap prize by 11 seconds only. The Class prize went to Meg and Lapwing and Tomtit took the second and third handicap prizes respectively. On corrected times the first three boats finished in 27 seconds, which speaks well for the handicapping.

Tomtit and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sailed at 4-0 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected time H M S
Tomtit.....	7 0	Dr F M Gibson	5 51 38	1 41 38
Lapwing .	11 0	Capt Goodman and Capt R S J Gillespie R n ...	5 53 52	1 42 52
Meg.....	7 0	Mr C H Byrne.....	5 49 16	1 42 16
Midget ...	13 30	Officers H A [illegible]	Gave up	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] G Nonnco	Gave up	
Estella.....	19 0	Mr R Carruthers	Did not start	
[illegible]	12 30	Mr [illegible] Needham	5 55 35	1 42 5
Coralie....	15 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jean	14 30	Mr C H Maclean and Mr A P Hogg	6 6 36	1 52 6

Course No 2 Second [illegible] + 2=3·2 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind N-W by N, Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Maud, 2nd Prize won by Lapwing, 3rd Prize won by Tomtit, and Class Prize "Meg."

BOMBAY GIRLS' SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE number of the friends of the Association assembled in the Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday afternoon, to witness competitions in skipping and Indian Club Swinging, in which several schools belonging to the Association took part.

Mr. Ashworth, President of the Association presided: and Mrs. Batty very kindly gave away the prizes. The following schools entered for the competitions.

Skipping.—B. E. S. Girls' High School, The Convent, Clare Road, Byculla, Cathedral Girls' High School, John Connon High School, Scottish High School, Byculla, Empress High School for girls, Young Ladies High School.

Indian Club Swinging.—B. E. S. Girls' High School, Cathedral Girls' High School, John Connon High School. Unfortunately the skipping competition took longer than was expected; and some of the events in the programme of this competition are in consequence postponed till this week, when the competition will be finished, and the remaining prizes distributed. The B. E. S. Girls' High School is to be congratulated upon the real excellence of their skipping: All the prizes in that part of the competition which was competed for fell to this School. We wish them as great success in the remainder of the competition.

The judges found it difficult to award the 2nd Prize for Clubs; three girls were so equal, that at last the difficulty was solved, by giving each of the them a Prize.

The following is the list of prizes awarded "Nowrojee Wadia" Cup for Badminton won by the Cathedral Girls, High School.

Skipping:—

Class I.—Gladys Cutler B. E. S Girls' High School.

Class II.—Lena Fratel, B. E. S. Girls' High School.

Class III.—Maud Salmon, B. E. S. Girls' High School.

Indian Club Swinging.—

Mrs. Batty's Prize.—Violet Stephens, Cathedral Girls' High School.

Association Prizes.—Winnie Lane, Cathedral Girls' High School, Mary Hildreth, Cathedral Girl's High School, Hilda Dawson, Cathedral Girls' High School,

Miss Short's Prize.—Janet Garret B. E. S. Girls' High School.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Batty, for so kindly consenting to give away the Prizes.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers proceeded to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's, s. s. Imperator, yesterday from the Stream:—

For Trieste and Venice—Revd and Mrs Anderson and child Mr Adams, Capt and Mrs Barrett, Major and Mrs H D Bramwell, Mr and Mrs H W Bernsein and two infants Mrs Blackley, Miss Blackley, Mrs Carr and Governess, Two Misses Carr, Mr and Mrs Cawasjee Byrajee, Captain Crandler, Mr and Mrs Clarke and two children Mr and Mrs W Charpio and two infants Captain Ducat, Mr and Mrs Duxbury, Mr and Mrs M Doe ly, Captain W W Fox, Mr and Mrs S N Facchiri and infant, Captain and Mrs Froster and infant, Doctor Flory, Capt Guest, Mrs Horn sji B Lalmwala, Mr Jchens, Mr G Herbst, Lieut-Col and Mrs J B Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs John Hand, Mrs Horbury, Mr E Horbury, Mrs E Hopman and child, Lieut Howes, Mr Vander Horst, Mr and Mrs Jaus, Lieut-Col and Mrs M W Kerin, Mr and Mrs C M King nurse child an infant, Mr and Mrs Hans Oscar Kausch, The Hon'ble and Mrs P O'Kinealy, Major and Mrs Lamont, Master H L roan, Revd and Mrs Luthy and two infants, Consul-Genl Mots khamna Sultan, Mr Mitchell, Lieut Col and Mrs M J Meade Miss McIver, Lieut-Col F H Oldfield, Mr Patesons, Lieut C W Presc tt, Miss Pearson, Lieut L H Quentpel, Count J Sierakowski, Count S Sierakowski, Mr Sergiaus, Mr A Stronyer, Major and Mrs G M Smith and child, Mr A H Sawerly, Mrs E H Sharman, M Jer and Mrs A H M Taylor, Mr R Taylor, Mr A Treo, Revd E Fogt, Major J O White, Mrs White, Miss White, Mr E J A Whyte, Capt A G Wauchope, Mr D Van Wyngwarden,

ILLICIT CUTTINGS OF FOREST TREES.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by the Government of Bombay in a case against Anton Jao Ghosal and two others, who were charged last month before Mr. J. P. Raje, second class Magistrate of Bassein, with felling trees in a reserved forest, under section 25 (f) of the Indian Forest Act 7 of 1878, and were acquitted and discharged under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused were charged, at the instance of the Divisional Forest officer, South Thana, with having between the 15th December 1903 and 31st March 1904, felled and removed 34 standing teak, 5 injaili and 3 ain trees, valued in all at about Rs. 170-10-0, from the open portion of Reserved Forest of Usgaon, Taluka Bhundi. On the 5th March 1904, one Kondia Marsea, while passing along the boundary of the forest, heard a sound of wood cutting, and looking about, saw at the same time, at a distance of about 45 paces, a teak falling down in the forest, and four Christians and three Thakurs being on the spot. The accused, on seeing some guards approach, ran away. Subsequently, the Round Guard seized four carts, containing pieces of the felled trees, and the Range Forest officer found on inquiry that all the illicit cuttings in the Usgaon Forest were made by the accused. Accused No 1 was said to have admitted the fact of his having felled teak in the forest. The magistrate remarked that the accused did not admit the crime, but they all claimed to be tried. Upon the evidence, the magistrate acquitted and discharged them. He remarked that he was led to believe that there must have been extensive cuttings in the forest, and that they must have been carried on with impunity through the neglect, or rather the connivance of the forest subordinates.

It was urged before their lordships, on behalf of Government, that the Court below erred in distrusting without sufficient grounds the large body of evidence in the case, against which the defence could not possibly suggest anything. The direct evidence of three witnesses as to the felling of trees in March, the accused's possession of the logs which corresponded with the stumps found in the forest, the evidence that certain logs which the accused brought to a guard's post were unstamped, the admissions made by two of the accused to the Range Forest officer, the conduct of some of the accused in offering a bribe to the Round Guard, all this conclusively established the guilt of the accused. The Court below was wrong in holding as inadmissible the admissions or confession made by the accused to the Range Forest Officer. Altogether there had been a gross miscarriage of justice in this case.

Their lordships, after going through the evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced them each to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and accused No. 1 to Rs. 100 fine, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Institute was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Institute premises, Hornby Road, Mr. R. M. Patel, Vice-president, presiding. The report of the managing committee for the year ending 31st December last stated:—

There were 2,378 members on the Rolls in the beginning of the year. With 449 new admissions as against 346 withdrawals, the total number at the end of the year stood at 2,481, showing an increase of 103 members over the total of the previous year. Among the new admissions, 7 were life members, and 71 first class, 114 second class, and 257 third class subscribers. Among the withdrawals there were 60 first class, 83 second class, and 228 third class members. Of this total number of 2,481 there were 52 life members, 302 first class, 341 second class, and 1,786 third class Members. The Parsis, as usual numbered strongest, 1,794 belonging to that community. There were 333 Hindus, 292 Christians and 62 Mahommedans. The number of lady Members showed an increase of 5 over that of the previous year, being 31 against 26 in 1904. Seven of these were life members, 14 first class, 7 second class and 3 third class Members. Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy was nominated as Director, in place of the late Mr. Arcesir Pestonji Setna, deceased. Messrs Dara S. Setna, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, and Jamsetji Merwanji Antia, M. A., were elected as Members of the Managing Committee in place of Messrs. Jehangir D. Neemuchwala and Pheroz C. R. Setna. There were 107 different kinds of papers and periodicals subscribed to by the Library, at a cost of Rs. 5,147-10-3 during the year, consisting of 394 copies at a time. The total number of books added to the library during the year was 866 (including 88 presentation volumes). The total amount spent towards the purchase of Books was Rs. 3,549-11-7. The total number of the issue of books to Members during the year reached 22,554. The total issue of papers and periodicals during the same period was 87,717 which added to the above number gives a grand total of 1,10,301. Rs. 3,000 invested in 3 1-2 per cent. Government papers were added to the Reserve Building Fund Account which Fund, therefore, stood at Rs. 21,000 at the end of the year. The total Funds of the Institute (including the Reserve Building Fund) invested in Government securities now amount to Rs. 42,500. As usual the Institute Buildings have been insured in different Companies to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000, and the furniture and dead stock for Rs. 71,000 as against Rs. 000 in the previous year. The committee's report and audited balance sheet were adopted and approved. Messrs. R. P. Masani and M. N. Kuka were appointed scrutineers to examine and report upon the voting lists returned by the members. Messrs. Burjorji Rustomji Mody and S. B. Billimoria were re-appointed auditors for 1906, and the best thanks of the members were tendered to them for their services to the Institute as auditors for 1905. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the retiring committee for their able management of the affairs of the Institute for the year 1905. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN ORDER CONFIRMED ON APPEAL.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have, at the Bombay High Court, disposed of an appeal made by R. S. Unwala and Company, against in order of the 4th October last, passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, as Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in the matter of Bhukhandas Lalubhai, and Hargovandas Ichharam, adjudged insolvents. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee, who was the first respondent in the appeal. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the purchaser of the insolvents' interests in a third mortgage on the Hope Mills, for Rs. 13,100, who was the second respondent. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Dewan appeared for the appellant. Originally, an order was passed in Chambers by the Commissioner on 14th April last. The wording of it was to the following effect. "Macleod to be at liberty to sell property to the highest bidder after putting it up to auction between Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Premchand Raichand, Macleod states that there is no chance of the public coming in, and that any high offer will be made, if it be put up to public auction. The property to be put up to auction between the two parties now before me at the price of Rs. 10,500. The sale to be sanctioned to the highest bidder."

Eventually, it was knocked down to Mr. Ibrahim as the highest bidder, for Rs. 13,100, by the Official Assignee. Against this, Messrs. Unwalla, who were the insolvents creditors for Rs. 3,652, obtained a rule to set aside the sale, on the ground of the property having been grossly undersold and so forth. That rule was argued before the learned Judge on 4th October last. A preliminary objection was taken about the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held that the Court had no jurisdiction to cancel the sale as it had none to sanction it. It was a sale by the Official Assignee pure and simple; he alone was responsible for it. The remedy of the petitioners, who had obtained the rule, was to bring a suit. The rule must be discharged with costs.

Upon hearing arguments of counsel in appeal, their Lordships confirmed Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's order with costs.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was held on Friday 30 March for the purpose of adopting the following resolution:—"That the Commissioners in meeting desire to place on record their appreciation of the earnestness, zeal, courage, devotion and disinterestedness with which Mr. J. G. Apcar has served the Corporation for more than twenty years, and of the valuable services rendered by him to the rate-payers during that period and their sense of loss at his severance from the Municipal Administration of the City;" and to present a souvenir to Mr. J. G. Apcar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

This, on this 108,000 bales produced in 1904, would give an increase of 9,000 bales for the whole of South Australia. Queensland stations, which cut 51,661 bales in 1904, cut 61,563 bales in 1905, the increase being 9,902 bales, or 19 per cent. This on the 157,000 bales produced in 1904 would give an increase of 30,000 bales. The summarised result of the whole of these calculations is—

	Bales.
Increase—	
New South Wales	174,500
South Australia	9,000
Queensland	30,000
	213,500
Decrease—	
Victoria	4,500
Net increase.....	209,000

I do not, he says, put this forward as the actual increase I expect to be realised, but as the increase that is shown when worked out on the above method. As a matter of fact, the net increase in the arrivals of New South Wales and Victorian wools is already 183,591 bales, whereas according to the above calculations it should only be 170,000 bales. It will be admitted that the figures are wonderfully close. Mr. Jowett thanks that the final increase for the whole of Australia, excluding New Zealand, will be 220,000 bales, and we may point out that up to the end of February the increase was actually 204,000 bales.

The figures of the movement of Sea Island cotton for the first six months of the season show that the net receipts have amounted to 99,247 bales against 85,073 bales for the corresponding period last season. The exports to Great Britain for the half-year were 17,351 bales, or 990 bales less than for the corresponding period last season. The Continent took 300 bales more, and the American mill takings amounted to the enormous figures of 66,660 bales, which is an increase on the corresponding six months of 14,025 bales. The stock in Charleston and Savannah on March 2 was 10,961 bales as against 11,406 on March 3, 1905. Most people seem to think that the area to be devoted to Sea Island cotton next season will be less than this season's, so that anything which the West Indian islands can do will be welcome.

The movement in the Southern States which was intended to force cotton up to 15 cents a pound has provoked an imitation. According to the New Orleans Picayune, word is being passed through all the wheat-growing States that "dollar wheat" can be attained whatever may be the size of the crop, if the farmers will stand together. The failure of the attempt to obtain 15 cents, for cotton must not, it is suggested prejudice the wheat-growers, for we can go on wearing old shirts or even do without them altogether, but we must all have bread daily. It seems, however, that the head of the organisation, a grain dealer, in Indianapolis, incidentally applies each member with a paper, which he publishes at a dollar a year, in which he gives advice and advertises seeds in which he deals.

IN THE OUTER DARKNESS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In one of the class-rooms, where the little boys were being taught, he called out. Is there any boy here who has a patch he has put on himself? About a dozen thin hand shot out in response. Would those boys come down and show them to this lady? he asked; she takes a great interest in patching. They were only babies—the eldest was a mere six—but he showed me a patch I would not have been ashamed of. Another boy of the same age displayed one leg of his knickers entirely refronted with great art. You did that yourself? inquired the Headmaster, his hand on the boy's head. Yes, sir.

Then where is your mother? The boy's hand went up to his forehead. Oranital sir.

And the Headmaster's face was very grave—and who looks after the others?

Please, sir said the boys, touching his forehead again, I do.

And where's your father? The boy answered quickly, Gon to look for work, sir.

This boy of six, who looked after three younger than himself, had one meal a day—at the school.

In the last class-room a burly, kind-faced young man came over to the Headmaster in answer to a nod, and presently, after a few words, sat down at a piano in a desk case. They have only lately given us pianos, explained the Headmaster; they are a great help. The children were going to sing to me.

There were a few preliminary chords on the piano, and the children separated into their places. One little, pale lad rose in his place against the dim window of that hideously ugly schoolroom. Like the rest, he was painfully tidy, and one of those whose pride had aspired to a collar, limp, unstarched but clean—the boys if need be, wash their own garments, buy they are always clean. Again a few chords, and the boy began to sing the solo. I could see his thin throat swelling like the throat of a thrush, his eyes half-closed, and his head went slightly on one side and well back, as if he were revelling in the beauty of that strain, Hark, hark, the lark! Then the altos and trebles together.

The cry of these children, does it reach, like the lark's song, to the Gates of Heaven? Can God be content to hear it and still see the misery His little ones suffer in this awful Outer Darkness of North London? I wondered. I wondered; and I wished that by some miracle the song on that boy's pale lips could wake England to her duty—that duty she is but dimly beginning to perceive—the duty to her children—the helpless little ones, who can but suffer dumbly in the darkness, and make no impression on the mark of their surroundings.

The little children suffer, O my brothers, and yet merely feeding them will not do; something more than that must be done; and there is a something can be done if England will but do it.

It may be that at last England is waking; that the lark's song comes to her ears with that bitter, low cry to which the heart of every woman born must answer—the mourning of the children in the darkness.

. . . with everything that pretty is,
My lady sweet, arise!

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall in Upper Sind, the Punjab, United and Central Provinces and Central India; and a brisk rise at Surat and Veraval.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places; and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 22° in defect of normal in Upper Sind, the Punjab and at Agra and Jubbulpore; while the minimum is 5° to 8° in excess in Rajputana and at Rajkot, Jubbulpore, Akola and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Sholapur and the lowest 58° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, Ceylon and the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Deesa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bushire, Lahore, Sirsa, Rajpur and Belgaum.

Rain.—Light showers fell at Jacobabad, Lahore and Nazpur.

Weather is fine and clear in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A BERLIN correspondent has discovered that Germany's holding of foreign obligations totals about £900,000,000, or four times the amount of the French war indemnity—a striking instance of the enormous rate at which the wealth of the empire has accumulated in recent years. This figure has been cited as a reply to the contention that financial stress would restrain Germany from a great war owing to the difficulty of realising all this money. It is forgotten that the empire has a war chest fund of £6,000,000 sterling, which was set apart from the French milliards against the coming of another evil day. This enormous sum in gold has been lying for the last 35 years, in the Julius Tower at Spandau.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A little stream which normally flowed, placid and unambitious, through the colliery yard had become, with the winter rains and snows, a river, and found out the one weak spot in its bank. The wrenching away of this laid bare an old, unsuspected gallery, dug just below the surface in days of which history had not kept count. From here into the deeper modern workings was but a short journey for the deluge. The flood caught the last two or three men as they were climbing into the cage, to be drawn up to the surface; it washed them out of the cage and dashed the latter down upon them. And here to this day; at the bottom of the shaft, they lie, 490 yards deep in water; they and the stud of ponies by which the mine had been worked. The break-in had been, as it were miraculously timed to affect the least possible loss of life. But the river had come to stay; it still fills the pit.

Most people unacquainted with the working of a colliery must have been startled to read that fire had existed for several days in this ill-fated Courrieres mine. Some collieries have fires which last as long as the mining of the coal. That Tawd Valley mine already referred to was the scene of a fire which lasted until the river Tawd flooded it out, nearly thirty years after its beginning. Once, earlier, the river had been artificially conducted into the working to extinguish a conflagration. It was too costly a remedy to repeat, for when the second fire broke out they decided to build round it. Short of a volcano, a fire in a seam of coal is the hardest thing in the world to extinguish. Every attempt was made to exclude air from the burning area. The walls grew in thickness all round this city of fire. The hemming-in of the conflagration was the first charge of the engineers their reports as to temperature of the walls, new fissures, and so forth were the first items on the agenda at each directors meeting. Seven-and-twenty years that fire burnt, and the walls were a hundred yards thick. The fire went out when the river came in, and the explosion drove water three hundred feet into the air above the summit of the 1500 feet shaft.

Worwickshire has its burning mine, a mine in which, it is said, fire is slowly eating its way towards Birmingham. The Walkden colliery is another in which the science of the engineer was for years exerted to keep in check the ravages of one of these subterranean conflagrations. The terrible disaster in the Whitwick colliery a few years ago brought to the public knowledge the existence of a pit fire which deep in the bowels of the earth had smouldered for more than a quarter of a century, despite all that human ingenuity could do to extinguish it. There burns a fire in Aveyeou which is commonly taken for a volcano. Clouds of smoke issue from it during the day, while fire is visible by night. It is in reality a burning coal mine. When an injunction was granted against a Wigan colliery company compelling them to take steps to extinguish a fire burning in a mountain of rubbish on their pit bank, it was mentioned that at a neighbouring colliery a similar bank had been burning for sixteen years.

But these long-lasting fires are not confined to the colliery. A little while ago it was ascertained that a huge bige of industry at Longton, Staffordshire, was built upon a furnace. The factory was erected upon "made" ground—that is, upon a foundation consisting of all sorts of debris, heaped thousands of tons upon thousands of tons, into what was formerly a vast hollow. In this mass was inflammable material, and the supposition is that among the mixture dumped must have been ashes in which fire was not extinct. This slowly smouldered, and ignited contiguous material. The fire spread through and through the foundations, threatening the collapse of the entire factory reared upon them. Work had to be suspended, huge trenches dug in the ground and water poured in day and night for months to drown out the invisible furnace.

In view of the militant attitude of certain females with regard to the suffrage, it may be of interest to recall how their predecessors used to settle their differences. Thus, Ann Field, of Stoke Newington, ass-driver, well known for my abilities in boxin in my own defence, having been affronted by Mrs. Stokes, styled the European Championess, do fairly invite her to a trial of the best skill in and boxing, for ten pounds, fair rise and fair; and question not but to give her such proofs of my judgment that shall oblige her to acknowledge me Championess of the Stage, to the entire satisfaction of all my friends. Thereto, the gentle Elizabeth Stokes replies: I have not fought in this since I fought the famous boxing woman of Billingsgate (twenty-nine minutes and gained a complete victory (six years ago); but as the famous Stoke Newington ass-woman dares me to fight her for the ten pounds, I do assure her I will not fail meeting her for the said sum.

Some curious examples of the egg-laying habits of certain frogs were recently noted in this column, and one or two more are here given. The female of one species—a specimen of which was recently exhibited at a meeting of the Zoological Society—carries the eggs about in her mouth until they are hatched. When the young emerge they are not tadpoles, but fully-formed, though of course diminutive frogs. An American tree-frog again, has the eggs carried until hatched. It is in the back in which the eggs are carried until hatched. It is the modern marsupiatum of zoologists, the name referring to this curious habit. The case of the Surinam toad is equally curious. In this species the male places the eggs, one by one, in hollows in the loose skin on the back of the female, where they are developed.

Prof. Henri Moissan has been trying some interesting experiments in vaporising gold in the electric furnace. He finds that it boils at 2,400° centigrade, and that 100 to 150 grains can be evaporated in two or three minutes. By condensing the gold vapour on a cool surface, either uniform masses or cubical crystals can be obtained. It is found that gold, like copper and iron,

KILLED BY MAHOMEDAN ROWDIES.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhawan Koya and two others, who were convicted on the 2nd inst. by Mr. G. D. Madgoskar, Sessions Judge of Broach of murder and were sentenced each to death, Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Bhawan Koya, age 14, Karim Nurulla, age 12, Abbas Rasool, age 14, and Shukarulla Farzulla, age 29, were charged with having caused the death of one Hiralal Gokalbhai, committed at Hansot on the 6th January last. The deceased had been Head Clerk at Hansot for eleven months, and had for the last five months occupied a certain house. About a month prior to the offence, accused No. 1 had rented the house opposite to the deceased's, and was visited there by his friends, chiefly Mahomedans, including accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Their manner of life was disorderly—They gambled and sang, and insulted women passing by. The deceased urged the landlord to cause accused No. 1 to vacate the house, because of his disorderly living. The landlord did so, and No. 1 vacated the house at the end of December. All the other houses but one in the street were empty. On Saturday the 6th January, the deceased had promised his two boys a treat to a neighbouring village to eat roasted jowar on his return from office. Between 4 and 5 p. m. accordingly, the two boys were looking out for their father through a window of their house. The four accused were seated on an unyoked cart. The deceased passed them, when the four ran after him and surrounded him. Three of them had bill-hooks, and the fourth a club. No. 1 aimed a blow at the deceased, who parried it with his umbrella, which bore the marks of the cuts. No. 2 struck him forcibly on the hand with his bill-book. The deceased fell down, and his turban rolled off. No. 1, 2, and 3 then struck him on the face with their bill-books, and accused No. 4 with his club. On seeing the assault through the windows, the boys shouted out, whereupon their mother, who was inside, came running to the window and seeing the assault, ran downstairs, followed by her children. They had to go some distance to get to the stairs, and thence down to the ground-floor, and when they got to the place where the deceased lay, the assailants had run away. The deceased's head and face were wounded in many places, and he was lying on the ground speechless. His wife took his head in her lap, while the cries of the boys brought people about. The Hospital Assistant came, and placing deceased on a cot, took him to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries within two hours. All the accused had absconded. Their houses were searched, but nothing was found. They were arrested some days later Nos. 1 and 2 produced certain weapons, two bill-hooks and a sword from two fields in a place six miles from Hansot. The intention of the persons inflicting injuries on the face and the head with bill-hooks and swords to cause death was to be presumed from their act. The Sessions Judge found the first three accused guilty of murder, and acquitted the fourth. They were all strong youths of and over 16, well able to wield bill hooks. It was proved that the town of Hansot was terrorised and in a state of disorder, more or less, through the factions of the parties to one of which the accused belonged. Except their youth the Sessions Judge was unable to find anything in their favour. The first three accused were convicted and sentenced to death. The fourth was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal of Nos. 1 and 3, and confirmed the conviction recorded against them and the sentence of death passed on each of them. As regards accused No. 2, the Court confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—April 2.

Before the Hon The Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1408—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey—K and D Shroff—Part heard

1422—Ardeser H and D Co—Ratilal Chhanganlal vs Muljibhai Asharam Oza—Hiralal and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

For an exparte decree.

734-05—Bhaishunker and G—Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ld vs Haji Ali Mahomed Cosman and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Laxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

836-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs C E Randle and another—Sinclham B and N

784-03—Malvi H M and R—Cursondas Hoorjee vs Bhugwandas Hemraj—Daphtary F and D

843-05—Sorabji and J—Khashar Shri Mansur Alla vs Anand rao Vinayek and another—Little and Co

802-99—Bhikneli M and R Rahoolal Bhikneli and another vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-05—Elgilow G and W—Mahomedally Kaderbhoy and others vs Tyabaly Ahmedjee and another—Jehangir and S

593-05—K J Billimoria—Lalice Ramjee vs Sursing Mathuradas and other—Madhowjee and K

835-04—K B Mehta—Narayan Hassoo and others vs Ananta Hanna—M B Chothia

574-05—M B Chotnia—Talsukhbai Fulchand vs Mulji Hansraj and Co and others

608-05 610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhaklibai widow—Payne and Co

809-05—Mirza and M—Soonderbai widow vs Dhaklibai widow Payne and Co

29-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lalloobhai vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhy and another Crawford B and Co

389-04—Muria n M—Gokibai widow vs Khatau Morarji and others—Bhai-hunker K and G

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

179-05—In person Matubai widow vs Gursen Umersey

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Sullaman and others—Payne and Co

555-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kalianji Jairam Naranji and others—Dikshit D and S

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

345-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Lecce vs Richard John M Lecce—Sorabji and J

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	13	10	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	27	24	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	32	21	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	8	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	29	25	73
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	8	20
G Mahim and Worli	5	5	21
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	28
Total	130	110	270
Same date last year	119	93	191

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
5	0

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	6	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	29	21	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	41	25	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	11	7	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	21	7
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	7	20
G Mahim and Worli	18	8	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	21
Total	118	112	357
Total plague deaths to date	308.959	3,633	399
Same date last year	104	88	196

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
3	3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 30.

SECURITIES—		
2½ 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1-2	= — 1-8
3 do. Reales	99	= unchanged
3½ 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3 8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30	= — 1-8
2 months hence	29 9-16	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	64 7-8	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·48 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months eight Bank Bills	3 1 4 do	= — 1-8
6 " "	3 do	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= — 1-4
6 months eight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 do	= unchanged
7 day marken loans	3 7-8 do	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs 80,000 at 1s 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	210,000
Gold to Bombay	91,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 March, sellers quiet Coffee in New York 8 3-16

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Larne

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed weak. East Indian quiet. Manchester strong. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·03—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-2 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 17,000. Futures closed weak.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·81 —7	5·82 —7	5·84 —7
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·85 —8	5·86 —8	5·83 —7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·67 —5	5·61 —6	5·60 —6

Receipts at U S Ports 13,000
Do last year 45,000
Exports to Great Britain nil
Do. do Continent 7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·70	
Futures, month of March	unquoted	a
Do, do. July	11·12 + 9	

a Declined early through weak cables and advanced later owing to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-4	
Futures, month of May	11·24 + 12	
Do, do. July	11·34 + 11	
Tone at close	firm	

COTTON.

Week's receipts at U. S. ports	103,000	bales.
" exports to Great Britain	30,000	"
" Continent	44,000	"
Stock at U S ports	767,000	"
Stock at interior ports	517,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 30th March 1906 :—

Cotton	11,439 bales.
Wheat	1,968 cwts.
Linseed	13,813 do
Rape, Kal and Mustard	1,593 do
Gingellyseed	1,142 do
Poppyseed	19 do
Groundnut	311 do
Castorseed	837 do
Rice	1,42,114 do
Myrabollams	981 do
Cottonseed	6,700 do
Mowrahseed	nil
Gram	164 do
Joowar	884 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.			
Bank T. T.	... ...	1s 3 15-16d.	
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 3 31-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s 4 5-32d	
Do, 6 do, do,		1s. 4 1-16d.	
French Francs 3 do, do,		169 1-4d.	
Marcks 3 do, do,		138 1-4d.	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		148 1 2	
Shanghai 30 do		208	
Japan 30 do,		150	
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent.		Tone steady	
Cash		99-10	
1st Settlement, 30th March		99-10	
Money Market, Tone easy.			
BANK RATE—			
Bank of England since 28th Sept.		4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March		6 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 22nd "		7 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan.		8 do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	15	0
Forward ... May	8	5	6
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore do	7	4	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	7	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	1	0
Forward April-May	8	2	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	45	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 do. do	44	8	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm,
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	3,000 "

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·89 +3	5·90 +3	5·92 +3
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·93 +3	5·94 +3	5·21 +3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·73 +3	5·69 +3	5·68 +3

COTTON.—The market remains quite steady with only a moderate enquiry from mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	195	185	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	202	192	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	201	191	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	216	210	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	211	204	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	213	206	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	210	do.
Khaugaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			216	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)			210	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		220	214	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	227	221	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	238	233	230 do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	222	216	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	210	203	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	257 25th, May
Westerns	...	...	...	235 do.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA.

The following passengers will proceeded to Australia, etc., per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Nera from N. Dock No. 8 shed on Saturday.

From Colombo.—Mr Chas Peyreigne; Mr D S Crawford; Mrs F E Vaid and 2 children; Mr C D Boyes; Mr and Mrs K F Mullaphiroz; Mr Maganlall; Mr C H Meares Mr Pouting; Mr H Biddelbuttel; Mrs C Phillips and 3 children, Fremantle—Mrs Picard; Mr Vaija Soda, Sydney—Mr Alex Wassilieff; Mrs Darville; Mr S G Griffin; Mr W Griffin, Noumea Mr and Mrs Pansier; Mr Quere; Mr and Mrs Pistre and child Mr Gaugan; Mr Giraud; Mr Martin; Mr and Mrs Noel and 3 children and nurse; Mr de Stabenrath; Mr Yung; Mr Prevost de St Lyer; Mrs Sordaillet; Mr and Mrs Vidon Busiquet; Mr Belugue; Mrs Durand and baby; Mr Simon; Mr Santosi. For Hongkong—Mr V A Kershaw; Mr Motabhoy; Mr Manchershaw, Yokohama—Mrs H J Hangino and Mr S D Kalsangi a Kobe—Mr B H Dustoor, Shanghai. Mr Chas T Zobell.

The following passengers arrived per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Nera" on the 29th instant.

Baddeley Lt Col C B and Mrs; de Souza Mr A M; Hardinge Mr H; Hardinge Mr E; Harper Mr and Mrs and family Newel Mr H J Lounsway Mrs and child and nurse; Lachlan Major and Mrs Maunder; Mr R Matiwala Mr P K Orfanidi Mr Pellercan Mr H E Parelwalla Mr B R Stephenson Capt and Mrs J

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 2.

130. Musketry.—Tuesday the 3rd instant.

The Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of C C "F" Coy for competition for the Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

MR. E. H. D. SEWELL, who last year discarded cricket for journalism, will have qualified for Middlesex in 1907, when we may expect to see him figuring as an amateur for that County. A slashing batsman, a grand field, and a better bowler than Essex gave him credit for, Mr. Sewell will no doubt be an acquisition to the Middlesex County Eleven.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain A Work, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Westonby, 2474 tons, Captain J E Jones, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cape Town, in ballast.

THE steamer Sutton Hall 2870 tons Captain B Dowse arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 7th March with a general cargo and four passengers

THE steamer Ujina, 3426 tons Captain S Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Madras Colom and Calicut, with a general cargo and timber and two passengers.

THE steamer Akbar 1441 tons, Captain G Baldwin arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, with a general cargo and 1 passenger

THE B I S N Co's steamers Kola, 510 tons Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Queensland, 2432 tons, Captain R A Gray arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Akyab, with a cargo of rice,

THE Hansa Line steamer Drachenfels, 4660 tons, Captain P Pfeiffer, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2819 tons, Captain F Mosca, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain F Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE French mail steamer Nera, 3429 tons, Captain Schmitz, sailed on Saturday for Australian Ports and Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer General, 1400 tons, Captain O Pensar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Wood, Mr Benjamin, Miss Parker, Mr Slade, Mrs Mines, Miss Deymler and 217 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 918 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—The Hon Miss Kinnard Mrs Graham, Mr Hammel the Hon Mr Webb, Mrs Frost, Mrs Spaar and child Mrs Screewalla and child, Mr Howaith, Hon Mr Moses, Mr Vesrisnarayn, Mrs Wood, Mr Richardson, and deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M Redbreast ....Lt Comdr W Hose.....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr W S Bowman.....Royal Navy
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

R I M S Duffarin....Comdr Warden.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge Comdr J H D St Joan.....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt Comdr M W Farewell...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—March 31.

Chusan	3832 Kenrick	P & O Co
Goalpara	1302 Muir	M M & Co
Naderi	1113 Mylcrist	B & P S N Co
Mosaffri	1327 Moloney	B & P S N Co
Glendhu	2622 Taylor	M M & Co
Okhla	3435 McClelland	M M & Co
Beaulley Hall	2585 Jones	Graham & Co
Sirsala	2134 Rennant	T M & Co
Wallace	2532 Smith	Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609 Butle	M M & Co
Florican	2381 Work	Cory Bros & Co
Dale Dunrobin	2410 Hanson	Mall Bros
Glenfrinn	2026 Robertson	W & A G & Co
Farriagton	2378 Chaplin	R A Willis
Ville-de Maguuga	Joseph	
Sirsala	1672 Sullivan	M M & Co
Laweda	2134 Lemarchond	M M & Co
Colobaria	3136 Walkeys	M M & Co
General	1409 Pens	A Strandes
Westonby	2474 Jones	R A Willis
Orissa	5502 Gun-Cuningham	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Clan Rana'd	2285	Mackintosh	F Muir & Co		
B	Ville de Majunga		Birchant	Havre	20 4	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Kirkcle	2276	Dermody	Rangoon	2-4	Gr & Co
F	Dunrobin	2319	Ranelson	Leith	4-4	Ralli Bros
G	Naderi	1168	Mylchrist	Jeddah	2-4	B & P S N Co
K	Toxie	3826	Turton	Tarn	Hull	30-3 F Muir & Co
M	Sultan	3816	Barrister	Zanzibar	9-4	A Strandes
M	Oriental	3084	Lewellyn	Aden	31-3	P & O Co
O	Farriegford	2378	Chaplin	N'port	6-4	R A Willis
P	Druckenfels	4704	Lixty	Calcutta	31-3	G & Co

P D HARBOUR WADI.

Indravuti	513	Mahomed	Mangalore	3-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dangola s	4723	Phillips	China	17-4 P & O Co
3	Clan Chattan	2500	Makepiace	Genoa	14-4 F M & Co
4	Africacrag	2186	Moody	Dunkirk	4-4 Graham & Co
6	Franconia	2736	Cobalo	Dunkirk	7-4 A L S & Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Andrews	Kobe	7-4 P & O Co
9	Dohi	4783	Jews	China	3-4 P & O Co
10 & 11	Golaba	3899	Robertson	London	7-4 M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	14-4 P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	London		P & O Co
15	Kalebia	3149	Walker	Kobe	7-4 Glade & Co

H W V D

Khan	946	Rothewall	Hull	30-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Orissa s	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta, Mar 17
31	Westooby s	Jones	Cape Town Mar 8
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	General s	Pens	Durbao, Mar 3
	Queensland s	Gray	Akyab, Mar 21
April 1	Kola s	Ramage	Busrah, Mar 25
	Akbar s	Baldwu	Bassorah, Mar 21
	Ujina s	Jonest	Rangoon, Mar 17
	Sutton Hall s	Dowse	Liverpool, Mar 7
	H M S Pioneer	Hulbert	Aden, Mar 25
	Nubia s		Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Okhla s	McClelland	Calcutta. &c
	Persia s	Houghton	London
	Drachenfels s	Pfeifre	Calcutta
	Tokio s	Tarn	Hull
	Hild s	Salvesen	Singapore
	Nera s	Schmitz	Noumea, &c
Apr 1	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste
	Florican s	Work	Calcutta
	Ioman (Trpt)	Nunan	Southampton

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Egypt, for London
" Africa, for Persian Gulf
" Haidari, for Calcutta
" Westlonby, for Philadelphia

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
28	Bavaria	A Lindquister	Liverpool
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Colombo
	Kapurthala	J H Addonbrooke	Chittagong
	Naddea	F D C Dewing	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

27	Okara	J G Rowman	Bombay
	Glenlee	J T Norrie	Bombay
	Indus	W Kyid	West In dies
	Syria	D C Gregor R N R	London
	City of Karachi	F Snow	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

30	Bancoora	Calcutta
28	Clan Leslie	Bombay
28	Vertigern	Calcutta
29	Umzinto	Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward bound Messageries Martimes Co's steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 31st March, at 7 a m

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez, on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Portsaid, on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Portsaid, on the morning of the 30th ultimo,

The B I S N Co's steamer Incharran, left Portsaid on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Mackay, arrived at London, on the evening of the 29th ultimo,

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at London, on the morning of the 29th ultimo,

The Clan Line's steamer Clan Macneiss, arrived at London on the morning of the 30th ultimo,

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 31.

FOR LONDON.

Tranconia s—18 bales hemp, E Osmersey ; 117 bales hemp, Kgypt s—74 cwt myrabollams, E Osmersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Francoula s—55 bales cotton Goddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Chattan s—330 bales cotton, S Framjee & Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—440 bales cotton, Glade & Co ; 230 bales cotton. A Blaschock & Co ; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve & Co ; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers,

FOR MOJI.

Kalebia s—400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kalebia s—190 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 16 bundles coir nuts, J Feermahomed & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kalebia s—40 bales wool, and 100 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha ; 2101 cwt bone meal, M Jamal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—87 cwt oilbanum, M J Jo mabhoy & Co : 25 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 10 chests opium, M H E Elias ; 15 cwt Kismis, F Rahim & Co.

Tientsin s—145 cwt kadoo, R M Jaffer & Co ; I pot rose oil, Harsum, 1389 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR SHANGHAI

Delhi—50 chests opium, Tata and Co,
Trentsin s—1000 bales tyriat, C Rimmelee and Co.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Both the French and British daily Press have called attention to the splendid assistance that is being rendered on the scene of the French mine disaster by a squad of German firemen; the help they are able to give being mainly due to their equipment with oxygen smoke-helmets. Inquiry among mine-owners in this country would probably elicit the fact that they are just as unequipped in this direction as their French colleagues, whilst nearly every German and Austrian mine will be found to have appliances of this kind within call, and most of the leading German and Austrian professional fire brigades are also able to deal with smoky fires or noxious gases. If we are rightly informed, for certain classes of mines in Germany it is compulsory nowadays that oxygen smoke-helmets should be available, and these oxygen smoke-helmets have to be approved by the Government Department controlling the mines. In the course of our series of articles on the Continental fire service, we have frequently called attention to the use of oxygen-helmets and we have already illustrated the Austrian and German types. This appliance should certainly also be of use to our fire service, and again to the managers of our various undergrownd tube railways. We also remember in the case of a recent submarine accident, some considerable time had to elapse after the submarine in question had been brought to the surface before anyone could enter it. If our submarine depots were to have apparatus of this kind in store, it would be quite an easy matter for any blue-jacket to enter the submarine no matter how noxious the gases.—

We learn from a recent issue of the Egyptian Gazette that preliminary surveys have been completed along the route of the suggested "cut-off" for the Nile between Bor, at the beginning of the Sudd country, and the junction of the Sobat with the former river, some 200 miles further north. The levels taken show that the scheme is feasible from an engineering standpoint, there being sufficient fall to ensure a good flow of the river. By the proposed canal the summer discharge of the Upper Nile—equivalent to 600 cubic metres per second—would be passed on to Khartoum, increasing the volume of the stream there at that period by 50 per cent; whereas as matters stand almost the whole of this water is now lost by evaporation in the dreary miles of swamp which constitute the Sudd country. These swamps are supposed to be the remains of an ancient lake, which must have had an area of over 62,000 square miles, or more than that of Lake Victoria, and in to this lake drained not only the Albert Nile, but also the Blue Nile, from Abyssinia, which then flowed south to this lake instead of north, as at present. The Sobat also drained into it, with the result that the lake gradually silted up, being replaced by the vast papyrus swamps which now cover so enormous an area, and in addition to causing an enormous loss of water by evaporation, also imped the the navigation of the stream by the frequency with which the fairway is blocked by dense masses of floating vegetation. The cost of the proposed cut-off is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 5 1-2 millians sterling, and there is no immediate prospect of the work being undertaken. Still, until this is done there will be no advantage in constructing regulating works on the equatorial lakes, since any water thus secured would be lost in the swamps long before it reached any region where it could be employed for purposes of irrigation.—

Mr. G. A. Boulenger describes an interesting frog's nest, found by Dr. C. Christy in the forest of Bugomo, east of Lake Albert. The remains of this nest are now to be seen in the British Museum of Natural History. It is about four inches long, and formed of spittle-like froth hardened on the outside. Attached to the back of some leaves hanging some eighteen inches above a small stream, it contained when found a wriggling mass of tiny tadpoles. The species to which this nest-making frog belongs has not been ascertained, but Mr. Boulenger conjectures that it may be a tree frog known as Chelromantis Kerampellina." This frog is known to inhabit Uganda, and another species is known to protect its eggs in a similar way. If the eggs are taken from the nest and placed in water they are destroyed. This is a remarkable fact, seeing that the eggs of our native frog are laid in the water.

It is pointed out that in Japan frogs of the genus Rhacophorus, and in South America species of Phyllomedusa, have the same nestmaking habit. When the young are sufficiently developed the froth dissolves, and they drop into the water. A species of Poly pedates in tropical West Africa, again, deposits its eggs in an albuminous mass, which it attaches to During the rainy season the albuminous matter is softened, and the eggs washed into the pool. Here they are fertilised by the male, and develop into tadpole. Very curious, too, is the habit of a small frog (" Alytes obstreticans ") found in France and Germany. The eggs are fastened together to form a long chain, which the male winds round his thighs. He then goes into retirement for a while. When the eggs are ready to hatch he goes into the water, and the tadpoles escape.

One of the latest developments of automobile traffic is an ice motor, invented by Mr. Charles E. S. Burch, of Minneapolis. The invention has arisen through the necessity of cheaper methods of transit in Alaska, where the usual method of carriage by dog sledge costs from $20 to $200 a ton. The ice motor is worked by steam engines, and is mounted on four large steel spirals or screws. The edges of the blades of these screws are made like those of skates so as to grip the ice, and each screw is worked by a separate engine. The motor is steered by two semi-circular steel discs, one at each end, which are operated by compressed air. They are worked together, and are weighted, so as to grip the ice.

The motor can be driven backwards or forwards, or at any angle, and can even be made to spin round like a top. It is made watertight, so that if it were to break through the ice it would float on the water. The spiral arrangement would also serve for propulsion in water. Mr. Burch proposes to use alcohol in his boilers instead of water on account of the low temperatures to which the motor may be exposed. The vapours of the spirit will be condensed and used again. Wood, coal, or oil may be used as fuel. The model on Lake Calhoun is of 42-horse-power, and although constructed to run nine miles an hour did eighteen miles easily on hertrial trip.

German silver, according to the American Machinist, is a curious example of misnaming. For it does not contain a particle of silver, and it is not a German invention. German silver was a Chinese invention introduced into Europe by the Germans.

Professor Angstrom, of Upsala, has been continuing his experiments as to the amount of heat given out by Radium. Professor Angstrom kept a piece of Radium bromide, 86.5 milligrams in weight, under observation from September, 1903, to January 1906. He found that the heat emitted amounted to 1.14 small calories per minute, or 62.5 per hour per gram of the substance, (a small calorie being the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water one degree Centigrade. From this it may be calculated that 6 oz. of Radium bromide would in one year give out sufficient heat to raise one ton of water from freezing to boiling point.

A large nugget of gold weighing rather over 21 1-2 oz. has been found near Buluwayo. Its measures 5 1-2 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth and is said to be the largest hitherto found in Rhodesia. It is now in the Museum of the British South African Company, 2, London Wall-buildings, E. C.

The source of the elemi of the Philippine Islands has not hitherto been certainly known. The resin yielded by certain trees, elemi is a product of some commercial importance. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of spirit and turpentine varnishes, and as the constituent of a stimulating ointment it has a place in the British pharmacoe poeia. In the Philippines it is used for caulking ships, and kneaded with rice husks as torches. In the "Medicinal Plants" of Trimen and Bently it is described as the product of a species of Canarium, allied to Canarium Commune.

Mr. E. D. Merrill has had the opportunity of studying the question in the Philippines with the flowers and fruit and resin—locally known as "brea"—before him, and he assigns elemi to the tree Canarium luzonicum, that is, the Canarium of the island of Luzon. Other species of Canarium yield brea, but not, according to Mr. Merrill, the commercial elemi. Mexican and Brazilian elemi are the products of species of Icica, or incense tree. The Elemi tree, Icica elemigera, is

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Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters :—

**** Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

**** At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

**** We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRUMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula and all Re inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 30 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) or 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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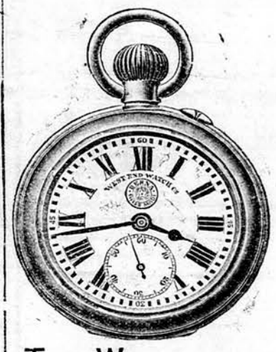

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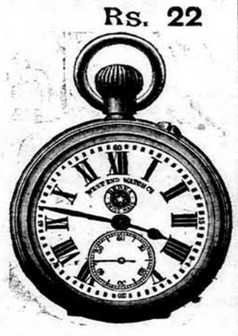

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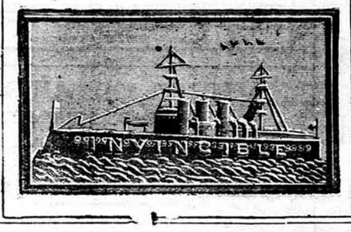

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This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

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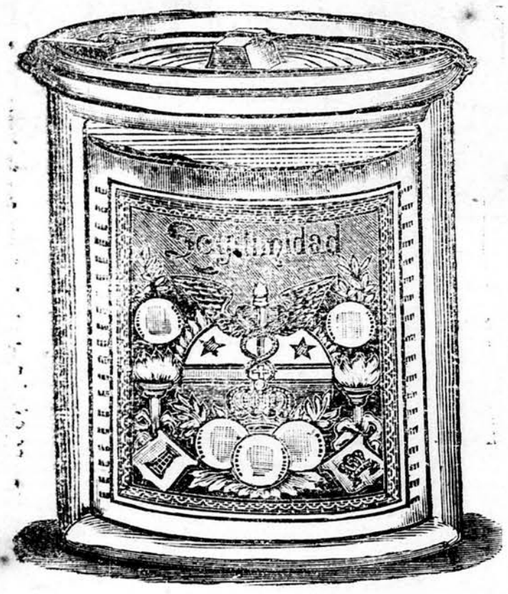

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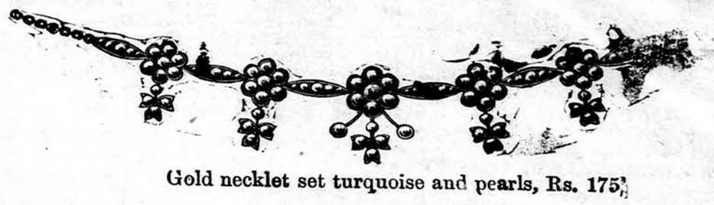

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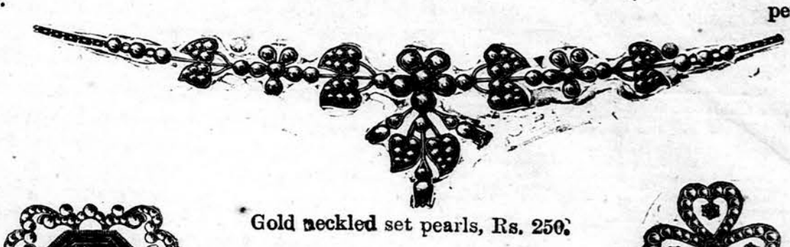

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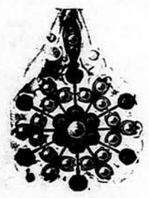

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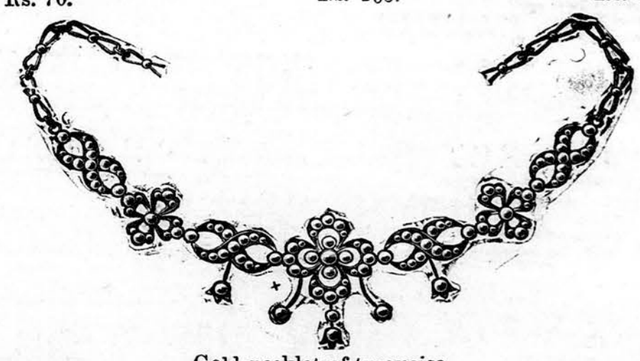

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